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RABOTNICHESKO DELO CALLS NEUTRON BOMB DECISION A MANEUVER

AU130930Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

["Neutron Bomb Maneuvers"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--This is the headline of an article by Prof Slava Stefanova, carried in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO. The author is of the opinion that the USA continues to undertake every possible maneuver in view of disguising its real intentions, to disorientate peoples and after all to store neutron weapons in Europe, she denies the attempts by the US and the NATO leading circles to present the neutron bomb as a defense weapon, designed to stop the enemy's sudden mass attack.

Prof Stefanova writes: This allegation does not correspond to the real situation, since the neutron bomb is an assault weapon for active use on the military site. It has been designed as a weapon accessible to commanders under the conditions of military actions, the use of which can be evolved according to their estimation if they deem that applicable."

Prompted by the statements of the circles concerned that the neutron bomb is a 'humane weapon', 'pure weapon', the author stresses that the neutron bomb is a nuclear weapon for mass extermination, a barbarous one, whose application does not distinguish between the military and civilians.

Prof Stefanova underlines the fact that the U.S. and certain NATO countries have undertaken another maneuver of late. She means their seeming readiness to negotiate the ban of the neutron weapon with the Soviet Union, but in actual fact they are trying to bargain with that. According to her this manoeuvre aims at evading the settling of the issue and to begin the serial production of the neutron bomb, to compel the Soviet Union to make concessions in another direction and to mislead the world public about the real U.S. goals and to present the U.S. as a peaceful force.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO SCORES RESULTS OF CARTER TRIP

AU130855Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 78 p 7 AU

[International review by Ivan Donev: "The Decisive Factor Is a Turn Toward Detente"]

[Excerpt] A Gap Between Words and Deeds

The peoples' attitude toward the policy of imperialist states is quite different [from their attitude toward the policy of socialist countries]. This in particular applies to those countries which until recently have been suffering under colonialism and which are well acquainted with imperialist exploitation and oppression. U.S. President Jimmy Carter's recent trip to Latin America and Africa was devoted to the problem of an increasing distrust toward the United States and its allies and to the problem of exacerbating differences with these countries. It was no coincidence that the greatest importance in this trip was attached to Venezuela and Nigeria, which are among the world's largest oil producing countries. The energy problem is one of the most difficult for the imperialist states. This, however, by no means signifies that the imperialist states are not interested in raw materials.

The goal of the United States and its allies, in Latin America as well as in Africa, is to preserve and even to increase their opportunities for exploiting the tremendous natural and human resources of these areas, to maintain them within the orbit of the capitalist world and not to allow their peoples to proceed along a path of revolutionary changes. The practical work of this policy is being conducted with U.S. monopolist capital. Within 25 years (from 190 to 1975) the direct investments of U.S. monopolies in Africa exceeded $2.250 billion (not counting the Republic of South Africa). The merciless exploitation of this continent is evident from the profits of these monopolies. Within the above mentioned period expanding over a quarter of a century, the amount of these profits reached $6.876 billion, $5.436 billion of which have been transferred to the United States and to other capitalist countries. This capital investment, of course, is benefitting U.S. interests and the profits of the monopolies and not the economies of the developing African countries. It is by no means a coincidence that 54.3 percent of the total volume of capital investments in oil production on the African Continent belong to U.S. monopolies. The economic development of those countries is being pushed down a one-way street, which places these countriesin a position of complete economic and political dependency upon Washington.

Another important consideration for the United States in paying such great attention to the African countries consists of the fact that these countries represent one-third of the total number of UN member-countries and that they might become a serious obstacle along the path of the imperialist states' policy. This explains the United States' striving to demonstrate their friendship for the African peoples. The U.S. President's recent trip showed his efforts to present his country as drastically opposed to the system of apartheid and racism in South Africa and Rhodesia. Nevertheless, the eloquent and frequently pompous phraseology revealed itself as quite transparent against the background of real facts. It is, for example, a universally known fact that the Republic of South Africa continues to occupy an important place in NATO strategy in the southern Atlantic and that the United States and its allies would not take any measures likely to impair their good relations with the racist regimes.

Despite the slogan "Black Africa for the Africans", which the U.S. President proclaimed on several occasions during his recent trip, the United States is not exerting serious pressure upon the racists in Rhodesia and continues to maintain trade relations with the Republic of South Africa, thus violating several UN resolutions. This is by no means a coincidence either. It is sufficient to point out that approximately 350 U.S. corporations have capital investments in South Africa--investments amounting to $2 billion--and that 75 percent of these capital investments belong to the 13 giant monopolies of the capitalist world. In the Republic of South Africa the largest U.S. banks are increasing their tremendous activities. They have granted credits exceeding $2 billion to South African businessmen (not to black ones of course). It is not necessary to point out the tremendous financial means which through different channels are reaching the armed forces of the racist states. The United States and its allies, in their statements, rhetorically declare themselves against racist regimes but are practically supporting them because they are the most inveterate assistants of the racists in Africa. This is logical as well as realistic as regards imperialist policy. It is merely necessary to point out the demagogic, doublecrossing and hypocritical character of imperialism.

BRIEFS

SOFIA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL--Today's session of the Sofia City People's Council was chaired by Petur Mezhdurechki, newly elected chairman of the Executive Committee. This session discussed questions of the newly planned residential area in Sofia Dimitrov Rayon and other problems of Sofia's future development and housing construction in the capital. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU]

HUSAK, OTHERS RETURN FROM VISIT TO FRG 13 APR

Departure Telegram to Scheel

LD132224Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] When leaving the territory of the FRG, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, sent from aboard the plane a telegram to Walter Scheel, president of the FRG:

Esteemed Mr Federal President, allow me, while leaving your country, to send you my sincere greetings and once again express my thanks for the hospitality afforded to me and my entourage during our visit to the FRG. I am convinced that our visit and our mutual talks and deliberations, which I had with you and with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and with other important political and economic representatives, will contribute to the further development of cooperation and neighborly relations between our two countries, and to the strengthening of peace in Europe and the world.

I wish you, esteemed Mr Federal President, further successes in your responsible work.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR

Arrival in Prague

LD131650Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The special plane bringing back Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, from his official visit to the FRG landed a short while ago at Ruzyne Airport in Prague. He was accompanied by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. The official visit was made at the invitation of FRG President Walter Scheel.

Comrade Gustav Husak was welcomed at the airport by the highest Czechoslovak representatives headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier.

After landing, Comrade Gustav Husak reviewed a guard of honor. The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic was also greeted after arrival by hundreds of Prague citizens.

Husak Assesses Trip

LD132210Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Interview granted by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to unidentified television correspondent at Ruzyne Airport, Prague, on his return from the FRG--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary and President, your visit to the FRG has just ended. How would you characterize the main results?

[Answer] I think that our public is quite well informed about the course of the visit. The main result is a mutual good will and mutual efforts to improve relations between our countries in all aspects, to mutually strive to be good neighbors. This was, as the Germans say, the "Leitmotiv"--the principal endeavor on both sides. And that, in this situation, is naturally very positive. It was evident with All personalities we had talks with in the government coalition--the federal president, the federal chancellor, the leading political personalities, economic circles--that there was this good will to improve relations with Czechoslovakia, to aim at good neighborliness and generally to improve our relations. I think that this is very positive and that it was the principal result of the visit.

[Question] In which spheres do you see possibilities for further development of mutual relations and cooperation?

[Answer] One could say that something could be improved in practically all spheres. Naturally, there are some exceptions. We belong to the socialist camp, we are in the Warsaw Pact. They are in the EEC. They belong to NATO and so on. So there are these differences which cannot be either erased or overlooked. But in the political, economic, cultural and sports spheres and so on there are great possibilities and we would like to utilize them.

In the political sphere we agreed on more frequent visits. The ministers of foreign affairs are to meet every year to consult about international questions. The federal president has accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia. The federal chancellor is to come to our country next year. A whole number of ministers will come to visit Czechoslovakia and vice versa. I have in mind not only the top ministers, but there also should be more lively political contacts where talks will be pursued and ways of improvement sought. In the economy it is very important that both on our side and on theirs the endeavor has been expressed and concrete steps have been adopted to extend economic relations, to achieve higher forms of economic relations, cooperation in production and in science and technology, as well as cooperation in foreign markets.

We have had a very interesting and long meeting, one could say, with the highest economic and business personalities in a big hall filled to overflowing with people where there were representatives of the biggest firms and people who are of some importance and who are familiar with these things. The wish has voiced unequivocally to improve trade and economic relations with Czechoslovakia, to cooperate, to deepen cooperation. We met with the same thing in Hamburg where they value the Czechoslovak share, the Czechoslovak participation, in the port of Hamburg and also strive for greater endeavors. So I think that all this will benefit both sides.

A cultural agreement has been signed. You know that. It opens the door for broader exchanges. A number of questions will also be discussed and pursued further so the agreement ought to be reflected in all spheres and it will be a positive thing.

[Question] You also met with representatives of the opposition. What was their view on your visit and the development of mutual relations.

[Answer] The main thing that emerged from our talks with Kohl, chairman of the CDU, and Strauss, chairman of the CSU, is that they proceed from the fact that relations exist between us that were laid down by treaty, from 1973. They respect this treaty. They said so explicitly. They also respect the agreements that have been concluded. They support a deepening of relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG. In the international sphere, as they say, they also support a peace policy, and so forth.

Naturally, there are many nuances here regarding concrete issues. But as for the main question--of the attitude toward Czechoslovakia--they support the trend of drawing closer together with Czechoslovakia. Thus not only the governmental coalition but the largest opposition parties, too, voiced positive attitudes on fundamental issues in the talks.

[Question] You also received the chairman of the German Communist Party, Comrade Mies, and other comrades. What was their view on your visit to the FRG?

[Answer] Our comrades in the German Communist Party greatly welcomed this visit for a great number of reasons, and I will sum them up. First, they consider it as the breaking of the attempt to somehow isolate Czechoslovakia from the Western world. They welcomed the fact that representatives of the Czechoslovak state and of our party--because I went there, everywhere, in my party capacity also--are being received, that talks are being conducted with them, that stands on a number of questions are drawing closer together. [Words indistinct] they also greatly valued the international impact of the visit [words indistinct]. They also unequivocally and very positively viewed the visit, the course of the visit and the conclusions which were already at hand at the time.

[Question] Main issues of the current international situation were also on the agenda of your talks. How do you assess the results of your visit from this point of view?

[Answer] As I have already said, we belong to different camps. These differences, naturally, exist. But the other thing that was greatly stressed on both sides is the fact that standpoints must be sought toward a peaceful solution of problems--detente, strengthening cooperation and translating the conclusions of the Helsinki conference into life to their full extent. All representatives of the FRG with whom I had talks stressed this isue. There should be no war, the young generations should not go through what the previous generation went through and that the FRG and Czechsolovakia can contribute to this in their own way. That applies to disarmament and other talks, too.

So we are able to say that in this field, too, good will was stressed on both sides, as well as in the assertion of peace forces in international organizations [as heard] even though, naturally, there are various nuances in foreign policy.

STROUGAL DELIVERS GOVERNMENT REPORT TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU120825Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 78 pp 1, 2, 3 AU

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier and CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, at the seventh joint session of the Federal Assembly held on 4 April in Prague: "The CSSR Government Report on the Fulfillment of Its Program Declaration"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary and CSSR President, Esteemed Comrade Chairman, women and men deputies, esteemed guests.

Almost a year and a half ago the CSSR Government submitted to you the program of activities for the 1976-81 election period. At that time you expressed agreement with the contents and voiced your confidence in the federal government.

Permit me today to deliver to you as the CSSR's top body of representatives the report on how we are succeeding in fulfilling the adopted commitments, on the problems we are grappling with and on what we want to strive for in the future.

Our task is made easier by the fact that 3 weeks ago a significant session of the CPCZ Central Committee was held which gave its opinion on the basic questions of the present and oriented the entire party and society toward solving those questions that are decisive for the further successful road into the future.

The session devoted its main attention to the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program of the 15th party congress. This fully corresponds to what represents the backbone of the programmatic orientation of the activities of our party, social organizations and all state bodies and thus also of the federal government in the period under consideration.

What does an analysis of the fulfillment of this program over the past 2 years show?

On the whole we are successfully fulfilling the tasks that were set, and the national economy is developing dynamically. In 1976-77, too, the national income continued to grow and reached 36 percent of the volume planned for the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan. A good basis for our advance was created by the growth of production, particularly in industry, where production during the 2 years was Kcs2.5 billion higher than envisaged by the plan.

After a temporary drop in 1976, last year we again revived the production increase in agriculture, increasing it approximately 7.5 percent. Together with the unplanned grain and fodder imports it was thus possible to secure smooth supplies of basic foodstuffs to the domestic market and a relatively high level of their consumption.

We are purposefully securing a well-balanced and all-round growth of material and cultural standards in which all groups of citizens in cities and rural areas are participating--both the workers of productive age and older citizens who are receiving pensions. In dealing with the specific aspects of living standards we always bear in mind their retroactive effect on production forces and also the harmony of personal and social interests.

In 1976-77 the working incomes rose 8.1 percent and social incomes rose by 12.7 percent, primarily because of the adjustment of pensions.

Social consumption was also developing, particularly in its important components such as education and health services. Considerable means were devoted to establishing more favorable living conditions for the people, especially in city and housing construction and throughout the environment as a whole.

The production potential of our economy has increased. In the last 2 years alone new basic production means costing Kcs246 billion were put into operation and their total value exceeded Kcs2 trillion.

This brief list of the results achieved during the past 2 years is incontestable proof of a fact that is not always fully appreciated, namely, that our economy is gradually adjusting itself to the new and extremely demanding situation. We have in mind particularly the effect of external conditions: their extent, depth and the intensity of their influence are unprecedented in the history of our economy. Moreover, the achieved results are all the more valuable since the process of adjustment is not being achieved at the expense of the working people as in the capitalist states but, on the contrary, it is achieved simultaneously with the improvement of their material and cultural standards.

In order to insure the smooth and dynamic economic development under these conditions, we have mustered above all our domestic resources and adopted certain inevitable regulating measures in productive and nonproductive consumption spheres.

The results of 2 years of economic work has established prerequisites for a balanced state budget; the prospects for 1978 are similar.

As a result of subjective weaknesses in our activities and also of certain objective difficulties, the planned objectives could not be fully attained in all sectors. This makes the tasks which we will have to fulfill in the remaining years of the present 5-year plan all the more demanding and complicated.

As stressed by Comrade Husak, Central Committee general secretary and president of our republic, at the March Central Committee session, our immediate needs and the continuity of economic and social development in the post-1980 period make it imperative that we concentrate our main attention on solving those key problems and bottlenecks which have been thus far preventing a more consistent implementation of the conclusions adopted by the 15th party congress.

Even though the development of basic qualitative relations in a number of sectors has been gradually improving, the objectives planned by the Sixth 5-Year Plan in raising efficiency are not being evenly insured. This is also testified to by the circumstance that, along with an overall gradual cost decrease, we have failed to achieve the planned tasks in the first 2 years in the amount of roughly Kcs7 billion.

The consumption of certain raw materials and other materials, such as metals for instance, has developed somewhat more favorably than envisaged by the plan. Exactly the opposite is true about most kinds of fuel and energy. This fact is all the more serious since it is increasingly more expensive to obtain them by imports, as well as from our own resources. For instance, during the last 4 years the total production costs per ton of soft coal have risen almost 11 percent and as much as 12 percent for brown coal. The increased attention to a speedier development of domestic fuel extraction is yielding the first results. Last year's coal extraction yielded 6.8 million tons more than in 1975.

Along with efforts for the optimum fulfillment of our fuel and energy needs in the present and future 5-year plans, we must also increase economic pressure on enterprises and plants to make them much more economical.

In the coming period the government will also devote more efforts to increasing thrift and to economizing in other spheres, and it will orient all management levels toward carefully assessing every expenditure and toward even more emphatically reducing all kinds of costs.

Of substantial significance for increasing effectiveness is, above all, the growth of technical standards and the improvement of the quality of products, the systematic innovation of the range of products and a more flexible adjustment of production to the demands of domestic and foreign consumers. Herein lies one of the significant sources of an accelerated increase in labor productivity since the mere increase of the physical production volume per worker, regardless of practical effectiveness, is naturally insufficient.

All management levels must promote these planned objectives, far more than they have done so far, by well-considered and emphatically implemented production changes. The replacement of obsolete and unpromising facilities with effective ones is thus far progressing very slowly. [paragraph continues]

For example, even though the development of pivotal programs in the last 2 years was faster than that of the entire industrial production, the share of these programs in industrial production continues to be low. At the same time, and taking the changes in the world into account, it is obviously becoming necessary to examine whether the selection of these programs, as carried up to now, corresponds to all criteria of the demands set for them and to the criteria of competitiveness on the foreign markets.

It is necessary to always proceed from the fact that technology and the practical effectiveness of products are rapidly changing in the world. Ours is a state which imports most of its raw materials and other materials. The share of foreign exchange transactions in the national income is growing sharply. If in the 1950's it amounted to 10 percent and today it amounts to approximately 30 percent, then in the coming period it will amount to approximately 50 percent. That is why we must not judge the results from our own point of view. Above all, in assessing these results we must use the criteria for quality and labor productivity as they are applied by the most developed countries; despite intensive international exchange transactions, these criteria substantially influence our economic results.

The continuing price increases, mainly those of raw meterials and other materials, and the sharpened competition on world markets demand faster structural changes and innovations in production because this is the only way to master the continuously accelerating rates of our exports.

A comprehensive comparison with our international competitors clearly demonstrates to all of us--to departments, economic production units, enterprises and research collectives--the level of our work. It is exactly the comparison of value, technical and other indexes in the international exchange of goods which shows our strong points and reveals our weaknesses. Based on this it is necessary to arrive at concrete conclusions on all levels of management having as the goal the strengthening of the weight and position of our economy on world markets and, through the collaboration of production and foreign trade, to receive a better value for the national labor.

Regarding socialist countries, our exports and imports are growing faster than planned and the overall balance is positive.

Regarding the nonsocialist countries--in spite of the extraordinarily high exports last year which meant an increase of 15 percent--we have not succeeded in the last 2 years in fully implementing the planned exports to these countries. On the other hand, we had to carry out a comparatively large range of unplanned imports from these countries.

Within the CEMA framework we are successfully coping with the tasks resulting from the agreed joint actions. We are also realizing a number of agreements on production specialization and cooperation. We expect that by 1980 we will have adopted further significant agreements which will ensue from the work on long-range target-oriented programs. In this connection we must work out more consistently and in collaboration with other CEMA member countries certain systematic measures to achieve higher efficiency in international production specialization and cooperation with a view to further expanding the integration processes.

The degree of satisfying the material and cultural needs of our working people depends precisely on the progress we will achieve in the directions I have just mentioned. That is immediately connected with a well-supplied domestic market, with its variety and richness.

We are continuing to implement the measures which, in accordance with the conclusions of the Central Committee, are directed toward consolidating the stability of the domestic market. [paragraph continues]

We are paying systematic attention to supplying the market with foodstuffs and industrial products. At present we are preparing conceptual measures to improve the supply of the market with furniture, building materials, clothing and sports and tourist equipment. Even in the first half of this year we will be dealing with the production of consumer engineering goods and with measures to achieve more consistent innovation and to utilize licenses in their production.

Primary Importance of Improving Management Work

The problems and weak spots which the analysis of the activities of our national economy reveals are caused not only by objective reasons, external influence and the intensity of its impact, but above all by weaknesses of the management on all levels, including state and all central organs. The March session of the CPCZ Central Committee very frankly pointed them out. Deficiencies in responsibility, organization, control, methods and the style of concrete management work in general are cumulatively expressed in the fact that our endeavor to achieve a marked growth in the efficiency and quality of our work does not yet bring the results we need.

The sporadic fulfillment of the plan in a number of enterprises, the insufficient attention paid to the quality production index, the nonfulfillment of economic contracts and problems in the supplier-consignee relations in general are evidence of this. According to the evaluation of the results of our centrally managed industry, 57 percent of all enterprises have not fulfilled one or more of the seven indexes which characterize the volume, structure and quality of production.

I know that supplier-consignee relations are mainly subject to sharp and justified criticism. Disturbances in these relations are affecting the smoothness of production, reducing the efficiency of the reproduction process and negatively influencing the people's initiative. We are also aware that this is partially the fault of the central organs, as is testified to by the insufficient elaboration and interlinking of plans which come from the center to the economic production units and to the enterprises.

We have been solving a number of these questions. We have decided to increase the number of balance sheets in terms of material and raise the importance and the mandatory nature of economic agreements. In the coming period we intend to perfect the entire system of the necessary reserves--the material, capacity and financial ones--rationalize the flow of goods from production to the corsumer and to reassess the role of sales organizations. Much also depends on the consistent implementation of those measures whose purpose is to strengthen the auxiliary production branches and thus eliminate the general shortage of a number of products, particularly in engineering, where we have limited facilities in the existing branches.

This is our intention. The system of supplier-consignee relations, which is now being established, creates the necessary prerequisites for them to function better.

Of course, the role of enterprises and economic-production units is irreplaceable in this entire system. Here discipline and responsibility must be particularly strengthened. This, however, presupposes that the leading economic workers fully understand the problems and, on this basis, will in time reach decisions on unresolved questions, bearing the social importance of the existing task in mind.

Despite all the measures carried out until now, some plants and enterprises still do not devote adequate attention in their management work to those indexes which would enable them to systematically monitor production's demands on investment, material, energy and manpower.

The norms and guidelines which reflect the demands on the technical-economic standard of products are not being systematically applied. Sometimes they are not even clear or determined. Thus not only in the operative fulfillment of the plan, but also when elaborating a number of concepts, prognoses and investment plans, these fundamental, qualitative aspects of the reproduction process are ignored. After all, we are not interested in producing for the sake of production; the purpose of our economic activity is to provide an optimum effect and satisfy the domestic and external needs--in short, to insure resources for a richer and fulller life. Therefore, we must not remain indifferent to the cost of production and to the quality of products.

Neither can we ignore the effectiveness of the work of one's own managing apparatus from which ensue more and more demands on manpower--mostly not fully substantiated. At the same time, it is precisely this sphere which we are equipping with expensive computer technology, the aim of which is to improve and rationalize the management process and thus eliminate all that does not fulfill its purpose and all that is ineffective.

The standared of management as well as conditions differ in individual plants, enterprises and economic-production units. It is up to the leading workers to learn the most effective methods of the organization and control of work and production in a given unit. Here the appropriate branch and sector research and design institutes and special purpose organizations must fulfill their roles. We expect them to more effectively assist, particularly with rationalizing production processes.

We regard it as correct that hand in hand with raising the standard of the concrete management and organizational work, the overall management mechanism would also systematically deepen and improve. Work on this is underway and we are directing it in such a way as to be able to implement the necessary changes by the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Together with the theoreticians we are pondering over what measures to adopt in order to still more effectively stimulate the interest of enterprises and plants in a greater and faster implementation of the findings of science and technology, in a more flexible innovation of products, in the conservation of material and in economizing in general--simply put, in a more rapid growth of effectiveness and quality.

We are already verifying a number of these measures at present, because we want--before their general introduction--to learn more about their economic effectiveness, their influence on the minds of the people as well as their influence on concrete management work. Of course, the objective of these changes is also to bring about changes in thinking, the criterion for which would be for all levels of management, as well as individual executive bodies to optimally satisfy social needs. We, of course, count on the great experience of our working people so that the measures which are now being verified can be perfected and so that eventually new ones can be more effectively proposed. We are also preparing a number of measures to improve the management of some spheres of the national economy, particularly of the investment process, and introducing scientific-technical findings into practice. We are aware that one of the serious reasons for the hitherto inadequate effectiveness of the management of the investment process, and particularly its unsatisfactory effieiency, is the fact that national economic contexts are not sufficiently respected when it comes to decisionmaking.

The present investment in Czechoslovakia amounts to about one-third of the national income and is one of the highest in the industrially advanced countries. Despite that, the pressure to further increase it remains. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, already today the number of shifts worked and the use of basic assets is declining and in the projects under construction, as it is well-known, we also have considerable reserves.

Therefore, we find it necessary to improve and develop a comprehensive system of the previous way of managing the reproduction of basic assets in a system which would even more markedly affect changes in current practice.

In this connection I would like to report that we are preparing proposals for materially stimulating a better use of the basic assets and for a more perfect social and material appreciation of workers permanently employed in plants operating more than one shift. Individual central bodies are also preparing measures in the sphere of the organization of the production-technical base and particularly in the sphere of management regimes. We are also striving for more effective ties between the organization of production and the foreign and domestic markets.

To Successfully Prepare the Seventh 5-Year Plan in Time

In accordance with the conclusions of the 15th congress and the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee we are putting the main emphasis on perfecting the entire process of planning and on strengthening its comprehensiveness, balance and long-range planning.

The entire history of the socialist economy's planned management has proved that the plan's content plays the determining role in it. Therefore, it must above all contain concrete tasks whose objective is to achieve higher effectiveness of production. In their essence, the plan's qualitative indexes cannot be supplanted by anything else and, therefore, we must also strive for the construction of the instruments of material incentives to be derived from them and that it would be in full harmony with them.

It is precisely from these viewpoints that we are trying for an early and good preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan's draft. The leitmotif of this work rests in the continuity of the main goal--to insure a further balanced growth of the material and cultural standards of our citizens and the strengthening of their social security. It is obvious that the living standard's dynamism can only be proportionate to how we will succeed in developing the production forces and accelerating the effectiveness of the overall economic and social growth.

We proceed from the fact that the national income's increment must be attained with substantially lower demand on the consumption of energy, raw materials and other materials and with maximum growth of labor productivity because the manpower increment in the next 5 years will be the lowest of all previous 5-year plans. We also cannot permit the anticipated growth of production to be accompanied by disporportionate demands for investments.

The departments' expectations [uvahy] thus far exceed the capital construction's real resources in the seventh 5-year plan by almost one-fourth. Moreover, they are accompanied by exaggerated demands for manpower and are not taking into the account the necessary effectiveness of international trade. In the aggregate these proposals are absolutely unacceptable.

In the overall extent of investments we must increase the share of resources destined for the reconstruction and the modernization of the production-technical base. Structural changes demand expanding the concentration and specialization of production, narrowing down the varieties produced through a more intensive link-up of the processing industry with economic integration, increasing cooperation with the nonsocialist countries, and in a resolute and well-considered manner using licenses where they will bring marked progress.

The preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan's draft demands a new, nontraditional approach. Economic processes understandably cannot be changed from one day to the next. But the next 5-year plan must bring distinct progress in the pace of the effectiveness attained. At the same time these goals must not remain only declared intentions; their feasibility must be supported by new, thoroughly well thought out and elaborated measures. Thus, in the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we all still face much complex work--on the level of enterprises and economic-production units, as well as particularly in the center, where the decisions concerning these questions determine the basic prerequisites for achieving our economy's higher effectiveness.

A brief characteristic of tasks which we contemplate in the Seventh 5-Year Plan quite clearly reveals the social relevance and the difficulties of the coming years. I do not hesitate to say that only consistent fulfillment of all goals determined by the 15th party congress for the Sixth 5-Year Plan can create a good base for the bold plans of our future development. And precisely on this we must concentrate all our energy and means in the spirit of the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Of course, the questions also connected with the development of the two national republics and those areas into which we concentrate our energy and considerable means, i.e., of Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemian region, are not ignored by the federal government.

A more rapid development of industrial, construction and agricultural production in the Slovak Socialist Republic, accompanied by a faster pace of capital investment growth, creates, for the present as well as for the future, favorable conditions for a better use of existing possibilities and for increasing Slovakia's share in the creation of all-social resources.

This process will also continue in the remaining years of the 5-year plan, and in Slovakia we anticipate a further increment in manpower as well as a higher rate of labor productivity.

To Master the Demands of Areas With Concentrated Construction

As far as Prague is concerned, the concentration of capital investment here is really unprecedented. Almost 600 projects with budgets exceeding Kcs2 million are under construction in Prague at present. This fact, obviously, projects itself into the everyday life of the Prague citizens and brings with itself various difficulties and unpleasantness.

However, taking into account all that has to be done in Prague in the next few years, a more substantial improvement of living conditions cannot be expected in the foreseeable future.

However, by far not all problems in the capital stem from its construction and reconstruction alone. After all, we know that many difficulties have their origin in the low level of the coordination and direction of work, as well as in the disorder and inadequate discipline of investors, suppliers and construction organizations.

Together with the government of the Czech Socialist Republic and the municipal bodies, we are striving for a firmer and more purposeful management of construction, with its planning, launching and with the handing-over procedure. Very often--during the stage of investment, location and project preparation--unfounded gaps begin to accumulate which then, as a rule, accompany the construction through its completion. All this shows in higher cost, unnecessarily complicates the life of Prague citizens as well as the work of the suppliers' organizations, particularly of those not from Prague, which are helping out the capital with their facilities.

We regard the situation in transportation as serious. It is certain that, for example, the new subway line as well as putting into operation another section of the north-south expressway will have a favorable effect. However, next to this it is necessary to speedily undertake measures which would improve the quality of streetcar and bus transportation and the flow of car traffic through Prague and which would resolve the parking problem and a number of other questions which are the subject of justified complaints by citizens as well as visitors.

Prague still struggles with a noticeable shortage of manpower. We have, therefore, adopted measures benefitting those coming here to boost certain production branches and sectors. However, we consider it necessary to emphasize that Prague enterprises, with the more effective assistance of the appropriate ministries, must considerably step-up their efforts aimed at modernization and rationalization and replace, to a greater extent, the lacking manpower with machinery. The interdepartmental transfers of workers to Prague must also yield better results.

In Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, we will also cope with the extensive program of capital construction. What was involved last year was mainly the completion of socially important projects. However, we did not succeed in fully realizing this plan. It will also be necessary to devote increased attention particularly to the observance of approved working schedules and to consistently implement the regulations for starting new projects. Although the housing construction plan in Bratislava has been exceeded, the standard of its quality and technical fittings is far from satisfactory. Also the extent of the projects under construction at the end of last year shows that the handing over of new apartments in Bratislava this year will take place in the late months again.

The use of our own fuel and energy sources is inseparably linked with the development and reconstruction of a number of areas and places in North Bohemia.

We have adopted a number of measures to achieve this--measures that have already had positive effect--so that we succeeded in partially fulfilling some important nationwide tasks, or are gradually fulfilling them. This is true in the main for the construction of most brown coal strip mines and for the Pocerady II and Prunerov II electric power plants. However, we cannot overlook that, apart from these priority constructions, important follow-up railroad, road and water conservation projects are lagging behind, particularly, the civic and technical equipment which influences the life and the work of North Bohemians.

I am not speaking of only the last 2 years. In the entire infrastructure we still have a large debt from the last 5-year plan. We must all understand that most of the time the expansion of brown coal mining involves the replacement and removal of towns, villages and housing settlements.

Our experience up to now shows that--as a consequence of underestimating a number of weighty circumstances and the accumulation of extensive investment actions, as well as the ecological problems and inconsistent planning on the part of investors and suppliers--the most serious and complicated regional problem on our territory is in North Bohemia.

We must, therefore, deal with the construction problem in this region and adopt complementary measure . We are aware that the operation will be very complicated and unusually demanding in terms of means and capacities. Tomorrow's supply and the long-range supply of our national economy for fuels and energy depends on the successful completion of the building projects. The federal and national organs, the respective suppliers and investors, must do their best to successfully master this key task of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The high demands, which we must apply to all levels of management, also apply to the activity of the national committees. This year their budget is Kcs 90 billion, which is one-third of the entire state budget. No one can be indifferent to the way in which we manage these means, to how effectively they are used in the spheres of services, commerce, culture, health, local economy and other sections of the national committees' activity. There is no doubt that weak spots and reserves exist here. The last sessions of both national councils also pointed to them.

We appreciate that in the last 2 years the national committees of all levels increased the standard of their work. It is manifested in the growing attention which is being paid to the imediate questions of the peoples' life and work in their environment, in their care to insure smooth supplies and a higher quality of services. It is necessary to continue in this and at the same time to resist the abuses which still occur in this sphere and which our citizens justly criticize.

Together with the governments of both republics, we strive to focus the attention of the national committees on questions of insuring the planned construction of civic and technical facilities, as they are anchored in the election programs.

We consider it to be very positive that, in the embellishment action, the orientation toward building the most socially desirable facilities is being enforced. This is testified to by the results of the last 2 years, when 625 new kindergartens--which is the same amount as had been built in the course of 4 years of the preceding 5-year plan--were built with the assistance of a widely displayed civic initiative; furthermore 30 creches have been built and 53 elementary 9-year schools seating more than 7,000 students and almost 100 school cafeterias have been completed. A total of 2,710 kilometers of water-supply and drainage pipes and 143,000 square meters of new shops have been built.

The March session of the Central Committee evaluated the work of the national committees in this respect and expressed the conviction that in the coming period the activity of all deputies will be characterized by even more intensive efforts to fulfill the election programs.

The Tasks and the Goals of the Educational System

In close collaboration with the governments of both national republics we have begun to realize a project of great social significance--the reorganization of the educational and upbringing system. The full introduction and adoption of this system will require a number of years of patient effort. Eventually the successful reorganization of the school system will be determined by the training, the quality and the activity of the numerous staff of pedagogical workers, by the level of the work of the school administration and, last but not least, by the creation of the necessary material prerequisites.

The basic intention of this reorganization is to further proceed in the democratization and polytechnization of education by gradually providing secondary education for all youth [under 18 years] and complete secondary education for the majority of the younger generation [between 18-25 years]. The reorganization rests on the objective needs of developing an advanced socialist society.

We are beginning to implement the project. Initial experience shows that a considerable part of the task is, on the whole, being successfully solved. It requires, of course, efforts and endeavors--there are also problems; the lack of creches and kindergartens is one of them.

The government soon intends to submit to the Federal Assembly draft laws which will create legal conditions for the management of schools in the transition period and also for the final realization of the project which we expect to be completed in the middle of the 1980's.

The reorganization of the essence of elementary schools has been completed in the first two grades of the first 4-years and is being experimented with in the higher grades. On the whole, the pupils of the 8th grade of the elementary 9-year school transfer without great difficulties to the first year of the secondary schools, to the gymnasiums, secondary professional schools and 4-year professional courses leading to the final high school diploma.

The national ministries of education are solving some problems connected with producing and issuing new textbooks and materials, training of teachers and problems which follow from the specific conditions of schools with few classes.

As far as the training of the youth for the technical professions is concerned, a new system of professional courses has been worked out and we have begun to create conditions for introducing 4-year courses leading to the final high school diploma and for the formation of secondary schools for the working people and secondary professional schools. Particularly in this sphere we must realistically assess what resources we can allot in the next two 5-year plans for the formation of a network of facilities for apprentices, at the same time creating the necessary conditions for a reorganization of cadres.

We consider it appropriate to note that it is necessary for this part of the project to be realized to insure more participation of the production organizations and consistent collaboration of the respective ministeries and national committees. It is also necessary, by way of close cooperation between the school administration and the production departments, to insure the production practice of high school students and those of professional secondary schools, which is envisaged for the future.

The concept of developing and reorganizing the essence of our upbringing and educational system also includes, naturally, the universities. Much positive work has been done in this sphere. The duration of several fields of study has been reduced, the training of elementary and secondary school teachers has been reorganized and a new nomenclature of the areas of study and of their place in the network of our universities has also been worked out. Care for changes in the essence of the studies is, however, lagging behind the organizational solution.

The necessary and planned development of university-level education is being retarded by the lack of classroom, housing and dining facilities. In the coming years we will have to pay proper attention to this problem so that the lack of these facilities does not retard the development of the universities and the growth of the number of university-educated experts needed by both our national economy and the other sections of social life.

I want to stress again that in this sphere our work has just begun; the bulk of the work is ahead of us. The quality and the efficiency of the new upbringing and educational system will depend on the maturity and the consistency of our approach.

While aiming at expanding the socialist contents of our culture and arts, the federal government together with the governments of the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics, has also worked to improve the conditions of their material and technical base. We pay particular attention to the mass information media, whose role and importance in our social life are constantly growing.

In the Prague television center, the second block of studios which consists of three studios for color broadcasts, began operating in 1976. The technical equipment of the studios is improving. Along with that the construction of the Bratislava television center continues. We assume that by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan our television will increase its broadcast time to 7,300 hours a year. The majority of the programs--a full 80 percent--will be in color. The improvement in the quality of radio broadcasting is being insured not only by modernizing the studios and gradually building stronger transmitters, but primarily by building the Bratislava radio center and by beginning to build the Prague center.

Hand in hand with strengthening the material-technical base we also expect from the employees of the mass information media an increased effort to steadily improve the quality of radio and television programs, their variety and appeal and their high ideological and professional standard.

In the field of culture the CSSR Government is also paying attention to the coordination of important legal norms of the two republics. Thus the coordination of new theater laws of the Czech and the Slovak national councils was carried out; new laws on music, state monument preservation and on the cultural-educational activity are being prepared. These new laws are to express the mission of these cultural spheres in our state.

As far as health care is concerned, last year the expenditure per citizen more than doubled compared to 1970. In the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the number of beds in the medical facilities increased by 3,275, the number of beds in spas increased by 1,340. Their construction is becoming more and more expensive. On the other hand, they are not being sufficiently used because of the lack of middle-level medical personel in some hospitals, because of delays in reconstruction and repairs and finally because of the low standard of organization. In Prague and in other large cities the lack of middle-level medical personnel is particularly pressing.

A total of 2,380 physicians and 5,460 middle-level medical employees joined the medical facilities. While in 1975 there were 430 citizens per physician in our republic, last year this number declined to 342. Thus we have surpassed a number of even wealthier countries. But we must always ask ourselves how efficiently we are making use of these physicians.

We are also steadily improving mother and child care. Virtually all pregnant women are under medical supervision. The dispensary program for preschool and school-age children is also being extended. We are successfully continuing to reduce infant mortality and the extent of children's infectious diseases.

At the same time we are beginning to implement socially significant medical programs, some of which are already being carried out. Our first experience with the so-called cardiovascular program shows, for instance, that by consistently implementing the suggested treatment and rehabilitation, it is already possible to decrease mortality of heart attack cases by up to 20 percent. Almost 75 percent of the patients return to work following the treatment, most of them within 6 months after they had become ill.

The expanding medical care and the measures adopted by the federal and the national governments have also manifested themselves in the favourable development of work disability caused by illness or accident. While in 1970 the percentage of work disability averaged 5.13 percent, today it is approximately 4 percent. This is, of course, a contribution to the national economy which cannot be neglected.

A more consistent action against the dominant negative phenomena, which are at variance with **the principles of** the socialist ethics, such as an insensitive approach to patients and various forms of bureaucratism and irresponsibility, must be part of our endeavor to improve the quality of medical services.

The high cost of developing medical services must also teach us to more economically use medication and medical equipment and professional manpower and to pay more attention to the education of citizens toward exercising more responsibility as far as health and accident prevention are concerned. Particularly the number of nonwork accidents is markedly growing.

Significant Activity in Foreign Policy

Dear comrade deputies:

The policy of consolidating and expanding the alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, along with the policy toward detente and cooperation of countries with different social systems, is among the priorities and main principles of the federal government's foreign activity.

We are aware that in detente and in expanding the cooperation of countries with different social systems we are currently confronted with two contradictory trends. On the one hand there is the effort to continue detente, even though this process does not continue straightforwardly and without complications. The bearers of this trend are the Soviet Union, our country and other countries of the socialist community, as well as the realistically minded leading circles of some West European states. It is supported by millions of progressive people throughout the world who are deeply aware that there is no other sound alternative to this policy.

However, these objectives are counterposed to the dangerous attempts that are enhancing tension in the world, hampering peace negotiations and evolving the arms race. The development and production of new types and systems of weapons logically expands the hotbeds of crisis. At the same time this is instrumental in exerting impertinent political pressure aimed against the forces of democracy and socialism. We, therefore, come to the unequivocal conclusion that the most important thing to achieve now is to extend political detente to the military sphere. Together with our allies we are striving to enable this principle to assert itself as a general phenomenon of politics in the near future. It is indisputable that feverish armament and the amassing of new destruction systems has become the most serious threat to mankind's life, since enormous material and human resources--so necessary for other, nobler aims--are being pumped into them.

The difficulties in disarmament negotiations and the intention of certain countries to attain unilateral advantages for themselves, above all in the production and deployment of further destructive weapons, have a common origin: the military-industrial complexes in the United States and in other NATO Pact states. The example of the extortion campaign around the neutron bomb is most telling. In spite of the fact that this new American attempt at enlarging the danger of a nuclear catastrophe is evoking the indignation of peoples also in Western states and despite the fact that progressive people in the world have welcomed the Soviet proposal to reject this weapon, the new American administration is intensively preparing to push it through.

We are of the opinion that the road out of the blind alley in disarmament negotiations both in Vienna and Geneva is best indicated by the socialist countries' proposals, which also have the full support of the CSSR Government. [paragraph continues]

That is why in all bilateral negotiations, as well as at the approaching extraordinary UN session, we will be pushing through all disarmament proposals of general interest, and particularly those that would lead toward banning the nuclear weapons together with their tests. It is this sphere of foreign political activities that we regard today as the key one.

This summer 3 years will have passed since the Helsinki conference. The need of the cooperation of countries with different social systems is increasingly asserting itself as the norm of international relations. The attempts to hamper this policy have failed, as did the intrigues we could witness, among other things also at the Belgrade meeting. On the contrary, the spirit and letter of the Helsinki agreements and both their topical nature and their validity for the future have been fully confirmed.

We in Czechoslovakia have fully adopted the final act of Helsinki as our own, and not only verbally. Because, in fact, it corresponds to the needs of our peaceful construction work and is therefore in the interests of socialism in general. At the same time we understand it as a comprehensive instruction for the way to act. We will always proceed so as to prevent in its implementation the subordination of certain parts of the document to other parts, so that all its basic ideas are gradually asserted in life. At the same time it is self-evident that we, as a sovereign state, will not tolerate conditions to be foisted on us, which serve completely different purposes than that of [promoting] cooperation and understanding among people and nations. In the past it has been possible to settle a number of serious questions with our nearest neighbors. Cooperation with the Republic of Austria is developing in all spheres. The approaching visit of the president of our republic to the FRG will undoubtedly provide new stimuli for developing contacts with our Western neighbor.

Czechoslovakia is interested in making cooperation on the principles of mutual advantage and respect as broad as possible. Of course, an entire system of discriminatory obstacles was created in the past by the West; obstacles barring the way of natural development, hampering trade and cooperation and thus harming not only us but also our partners.

We will, therefore, strive to overcome this unfavorable state of affairs in the coming period. In this we intend to give precedence to cooperation with those countries which adopt the principles of equal rights as the incontroversial principle both at international conferences and in practical everyday policy.

We have also noted marked progress in negotiations with the Vatican. The agreements on the recognition of harmony between the state borders and church administration borders which were published this year--and, we must add, which the diplomacy of the bourgeois republic had in vain been trying to achieve--are proof that here, too, nothing stands in the way of reaching an understanding. That is also why we have welcomed the capping of Cardinal Tomasek as archbishop.

The growth of our country's authority in the world was manifested in the last 2 years not only in the many talks held by the president of our republic, but also in dozens of negotiations on the governmental level, in the signing of hundreds of treaties and agreements with states on all continents, at international conferences and during the UN sessions. It has been possible to revive the spirit of cooperation with our southern and western neighbors--and that at a time when malicious campaigns had been unleashed against our country, campaigns aimed at surrounding us with a shell of isolation.

We also cultivate mutually advantageous economic, cultural and political contacts with an increasing number of countries in the developing world. Top-level negotiations with Iran in the recent past, as well as a number of other neogtiations with the developing countries fully confirm this.

Because of selfless assistance we have won a number of friends in the developing world. This particularly applies to the states which have extended the battle against colonialism and its vestiges to the struggle for deep social changes which today take a socialist orientation. We will continue these efforts within the framework of our possibilities. We want to help wherever it is needed.

Simultaneously, we resolutely reject the efforts to conclude a separate peace in the Middle East without a withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, or even at the expense of the Palestinian people. We consider such a solution unacceptable and believe that it would not renew peace in this area.

In the Spirit of the Peace Program

The past period has shown several times that Czechoslovakia, as a firm link of the socialist community, is a generally recognized state not only in Europe, but also elsewhere in the world.

We can produce such significant positive results in our foreign policy because we have always proceeded in close coordination with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The common aims, identity of interests and loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism also determine the contents of our cooperation for the future. At the same time, we take into account the profound changes in the development of our society, which also change the level of contacts in all spheres. A new kind of cooperation is asserting itself, cooperation aiding the historic process of bringing the people of the socialist countries closer together.

This applies particularly to economic cooperation. This is the way we understand the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, which provides us with a comprehensive basis for a long-term and advantageous economic cooperation with fraternal countries. Without expedient cooperation and specialization of production with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-states, we are incapable of developing many of our branches on a long-term basis, with high efficiency or at the necessary rate. That is why we will also strive in the coming period to make progress in this direction, as well.

I am taking this opportunity to again express gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government for enabling us to send the first Czechoslovak cosmonaut into space. To quote Comrade Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, it is in fact "an event reaching beyond the borders of our countries. It is one of the examples of the closest and constantly intensifying fraternal cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and between the peoples of socialist countries in the most varied spheres of human activity."

Both in the interests of the socialist community and in the spirit of the peace program, we consider it quite imperative to consolidate the organization of the Warsaw Pact, which not only guarantees the defense of our certainties in life, but is also the source of significant peace initiatives which can lead to military detente through political detente. That is why we still consider the proposals of the Bucharest session of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states to be valid. These proposals are aimed at limiting the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe and at preparing conditions for gradual disarmament--including the dissolution of military blocs.

This is the direction our endeavors will take in the future. However, the present reality is such that we must simultaneously think of our defense. The State Defense Council, with Comrade Husak at the head as well as the CSSR Government see to it that, within the framework of our economic possibilities, the Czechoslovak armed forces get the most up-to-date technological equipment and that the cadre and moral-political state of the troops correspond to the demands of the times.

In view of the fact that the NATO states are stepping up their arms spending, speeding up the modernization of the arsenals of their armies and introducing new weapons with substantially higher performance, we, too, must secure the reliable protection of our country and adjust our defense capability to the new conditions that are arising. In any case, we will continue to insure that our armed forces are an effective component of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

In the last few years we developed efforts for normalizing our state relations with the PRC. Deplorably, our endeavor to renew cooperation on the principles of equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs have so far not been met with understanding by the Chinese Government. On the contrary, we are witnessing further and further hostile and antisocialist acts that are playing into the hands of the forces of imperialism and war in the world. The recent Chinese rejection of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's initiative, which was aimed at normalizing state relations according to the principles of peaceful coexistence, on the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual noninterference and renunciation of the use of force, was imbued with the same spirit. We cannot accept this repudiating step by the Chinese side, and we reject it on principle. However, even today we do not close the doors on the possibility to normalize our contacts along state lines, insofar as such an endeavor would also exist on the Chinese side and would not be accompanied by efforts aimed at discriminating against other fraternal socialist countries.

In conclusion, permit me to sincerely thank you for the support and assistance that is being granted by the Federal Assembly, its bodies and you personally to the government of the republic in its work and endeavors to consistently implement the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

We have reached almost the middle of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and many of our basic objectives are being successfully accomplished because of the good work of our citizens and because of their initiatives. The government is aware, however, that the larger, and in many respects more difficult, portion of our work still lies before us. We want to successfully cope with the remaining tasks, in order to safeguard what is the basic aim and criterion of the CPCZ's policy and of the National Front's program--the satisfied and peaceful life of our citizens and the all-round development of our country, Socialist Czechoslovakia. I believe, esteemed comrade deputies, that in this work the Federal Government will as before, have your full support.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

AU131243Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Text of the CSSR's Federal Assembly resolution on the fulfillment of the CSSR Government program statement, adopted by the joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of People and Chamber of the Nations in Prague on 4 April]

[Text] I.

[The CSSR Federal Assembly] 1--Agrees with the submitted report;

2--states that by its activity the government insures the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress;

3--expresses appreciation of the government's management [ridici] and organizational work particularly in insuring a smooth development of the national economy also in the more complex conditions arising from the increasing demands of the advanced socialist society and from the unfavorable external influences;

4--expects that the government will carefully elaborate the directives of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, and will consistently organize their implementation; that it will, in particular, concentrate on overcoming those shortcomings which Comrade Strougal critically pointed out in his report today. In its work the government will also take into consideration the suggestions voiced by deputies in the discussion.

The activity of the government, of individual ministries and other sectors of management must pursue in all spheres of life the strategic line of the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front Policy: to raise the effectiveness and the quality of all work. This must become evident in industrial and agricultural production, in the development of education, in efforts aimed at perfecting the planning and management methods--including the efficient use of material and ethical suggestions, in a consistent growth of personal responsibility among leading workers on all levels, in developing the working people's initiative, in a more consistent professional and social control, and in deepening the socialist integration within the CEMA framework.

The government will also implement the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in foreign policy, particularly through deepening the alliance and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. In relations with countries with different social systems it will assert principles of equal peaceful cooperation and in all international actions support the continuation of the process of the relaxation of international tension.

II

In the spirit of the CPCZ and the National Front policy, and in accordance with the efforts of the government, the Federal Assembly, its chambers, committees and the deputies in their constituencies, are also developing their activity in the 3d election period. They devoted their attention to important tasks connected with the development of national economy, science, technology, social policy, living standard, culture and education. They took part in the strengthening of socialist statehood, in the deepening of socialist democracy, in the strengthening of socialist legality and in the implementation of Czechoslovak foreign peace policy.

In its further work the Federal Assembly will, above all, abide by the results of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session which drew a balance sheet and determined the course of the further fulfillment of the 15th CPCZ Congress' conclusions, which are the program of the entire National Front, of our entire socialist society. What is extraordinarily important is to prepare, in an exacting manner, this year's independent chambers' meetings on the role of scientific-technical development and on insuring the population's life and social certainties. Using our previous experience we will perfect the deliberations on the state final account, on the federation's budget and the entire legislative and control activity. The deputies will develop in their constituencies still more all-round educational-political and organizational work.

III

The CSSR Federal Assembly expresses high appreciation of the excellent results of the socialist competition attained in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 30th anniversary of Victorious February. [paragraph continues]

We are convinced that in this jubilee year our workers, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia will escalate their activities and that they will exert all their energy for the implementation of the program of the socialist society's further development approved by the 15th CPCZ Congress--the program of the Czechoslovak people's happy life in peace.

BRIEFS

CPCZ DELEGATION TO CUBA--The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by J. Majcharcik, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, departed for Cuba yesterday to study the experience of the Cuban Communist Party in guiding the party work in education and science. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

TRADE DELEGATION IN YUGOSLAVIA--On 11 April L. Markovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the CSSR-SFRY committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, met in Belgrade with CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade A. Hloch to discuss trade between the two countries. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 78 p 7 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDIA--The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by J. Hajn, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the North Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee, has returned from the congresses of the Sri Lanka and India Communist Parties. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

CAR PRODUCTION REPORTED--In 1977 159,000 passenger cars, 39,000 trucks, 109,000 motorcycles and 2,600 buses were produced in the CSSR. Some 75,000 passenger cars and 15,000 trucks were exported. A total of 4.3 million motor vehicles are registered in the CSSR. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Apr 78 p 5 AU]

NEW COAL MINES--The construction of new black coal mines is being prepared in Radvanice in East Bohemia. By 1990 the Stachanov II and Stachanov III coal mines should yield 1.2 million tons of black coal a year. [Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Apr 78 p 6 AU]

EMPLOYMENT IN PRAGUE--Employment in Prague increased 2.5 percent in 1977 and reached 648,500 employed persons. Migration plans of 2,890 working men from other regions were not fulfilled; Only 787 persons from other regions were employed in Prague. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Apr 78 p 4 AU] Due to manpower shortages caused by retirements and low birth rates, 30,000 workers from other regions are to join the Prague work force by 1980. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 4 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA--The press secretaries of Slovak ministries, central bodies of state administration and social organizations in Slovakia yesterday convened in Bratislava together with representatives of the Slovak press and information office and the Federal Foreign Ministry to discuss forms and methods of propagating the successes achieved in Slovakia abroad, and also the plan of information actions for the mass communications media in the first half of 1978. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK MINISTER IN USSR--On 2-9 April Juraj Busa, minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, visited the USSR at the invitation of Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the State Committee for Professional and Technical Education at the USSR Council of Ministers, to discuss expansion of mutual cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 78 p 6 AU]

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES BROWN'S NORWAY VISIT, NEUTRON ISSUE

DW131503Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1106 GMT 13 Apr 78 DW

[Anne Storm Oslo dispatch]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has been visiting Norway and is expected to arrive in Bonn today. At a press conference in the Norwegian capital yesterday, Brown gave his views on several questions related to the U.S. presence in northern Europe. Here is a report from our Oslo correspondent, Anne Storm.

Secretary Brown obviously set out with a view to soothing those who reacted indignantly to President Carter's announcement in regard to the neutron bomb--indignantly because an unequivocal affirmative decision to produce and deploy the new inhuman weapon would fit better into their policy of blackmailing the Soviet Union than a temporary deferment of the decision. Secretary Brown has now bluntly assured them that they need not worry about a possible abatement of the European commitment of the United States. After having convinced himself in (Bodel), in northern Norway, that Norwegian NATO units, as he put it, are well equipped and trained, he stressed at yesterday's press conference in Oslo the U.S. Navy's constant readiness for action in northern Europe. In conformity with the government's expansion program, the U.S. fleet would be able to simultaneously operate in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Therefore NATO's armament advocates need not get excited about the Carter administration's lack of bluntness. Likewise, Secretary Brown was able to appease them about the neutron weapon. Carter's stance has kept open all avenues toward further discussion in NATO. Moreover, Brown said at yesterday's press conference in Oslo that work is underway in the United States on new nuclear weapons that can be adapted with neutron warheads.

Only a few days ago, the Norwegian parliament, the Storting, by a majority vote came out against the neutron bomb, a fact which has been approved by broad sections of the population in Norway. At the same time, however, armament opponents stressed that the danger has not been banished and that effective disarmament measures must be enforced with unabated determination. Secretary Brown's utterances here in Oslo unintentionally testified to the urgent need for such determination.

FISCHER MEETS SHAH OF IRAN, EXPRESSES GDR REGRETS

LD132012Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher was received today in Teheran by Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. He delivered a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman. It expresses the GDR's readiness to develop on a long-term and stable foundation mutually beneficial relations with Iran on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, in the interests of peace and for the good of both peoples. Minister Fischer expressed the GDR's regret at the events which had been provoked from West Berlin on 27 February against the embassy of Iran in Berlin. He emphasized that this provocation was at the same time directed against the GDR and the development of relations between both countries.

The Iranian side affirmed its desire to develop relations in a constructive spirit and for the benefit of both sides. It was agreed to continue at the appropriate level the discussion of concrete questions concerning further long-term cooperation.

The important results achieved during the official visit of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer are encouraging and warrant the assumption, ADN comments, that cooperation between the GDR and Iran will have an auspicious future.

GDR-FRG BORDER COMMISSION MEETING REPORTED

LD1317502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--At its 39th meeting on Wednesday and today in Hamburg, the border commission, consisting of delegates of the GDR and FRG governments, continued to deal with a document on the conclusion of their work, with the course of the Elbe border as well as with other issues connected with the border. The GDR delegation was led by Ambassador Karl Kormes. That of the FRG was led by Ministerialdirigent Dr Guenther Pagel. The next meeting of the border commission is scheduled for 17 and 18 May in Gera.

BRIEFS

SPRING CULTIVATION PROGRESS--The sowing of summer grain has been completed in most GDR **bezirks.** By Tuesday, spring cultivation work was completed on a total grain area of 614,000 hectares. At the same time, potatoes were planted on 12.5 percent of the planned cultivation area, and sugar beets on 12.4 percent. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 78 p 1 AU]

LEBANESE PROGRESSIVE DELEGATION--Berlin--A delegation of the national progressive movement of the Republic of Lebanon under the vice chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party, Farid Jubran, arrived in Berlin on Thursday at the invitation of the National Council of the GDR's National Front. The purpose of the visit is to deepen cooperation between the GDR and the progressive forces of Lebanon. In the afternoon the delegation was received by Prof Erich Correns, the president of the National Front Council. Afterwards it had a talk with Horst Brasch, the vice president of the International Friendship League. On the same day the delegation was received for a friendly exchange of views in the SED Central Committee building by Deputy Department Head Horst Schuetza. At the meetings the delegation was assured of the firm solidarity of GDR citizens with the Lebanese people in their just struggle against the Israeli aggressor. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH ITALY--Rome--(ADN correspondent)--Negotiations for an agreement on cooperation in the scientific-technological field between the GDR and Italy took place in Rome from 11 to 13 April. The text of an agreement was initialled. At the conclusion of the talks both sides emphasized that they view the development of scientific-technological cooperation as a major contribution to furthering the process of detente on the basis of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD]

HUSZAR DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW FOR TALKS WITH COUNTERPART

LD131820Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)--Istvan Huszar, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and head of the National Planning Commission, left Thursday for Moscow at the invitation of N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Committee.

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

LD131659Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A Hungarian delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, has left for Prague to attend the Ninth Trade Union World Congress which will open on Sunday.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE--Jeno Tordai, deputy minister of foreign trade, gave a briefing today on Hungary's trade with the socialist countries. The bulk of our exchange of goods within CEMA is taking place on the basis of contracts between enterprises. Our largest partner, as before, is the USSR, where we are delivering machinery and chemical, food industry and consumer goods in exchange for energy and raw materials as well as 38,500 motorcars this year. Our agricultural and food industry products are much sought after in the GDR; for them we will receive 37,500 motorcars and household appliances this year. Engineering products make up 60 percent of the volume of trade with Poland and over 50 percent with Czechoslovakia. This year we are delivering Ikarus buses to Poland for the first time and are buying 9,000 cars. On the whole our exports will increase by 8 percent and our imports by more than 11 percent over last year. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD]

SYRIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Budapest, April 6 MTI--Led by 'Abd Hamid Merei, Syrian deputy minister of planning, an economic delegation arrived in Budapest Thursday. The delegation will carry on talks on the expansion of the two countries' technical-scientific cooperation and economic ties. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 6 Apr 78 LD]

HUNGARIAN-IRAQI CULTURE TALKS--Budapest, April 12, (MTI)--The Hungarian cultural delegation that under the leadership of Sandor Demeter, deputy president of the Institute of Cultural Relations, had conducted talks in Baghdad on further development of the two countries' cultural ties, returned to Hungary. When in Baghdad Sandor Demeter also opened an exhibition called "Hungary Presents Itself", which offers an insight into Hungary's history and present life with the help of some 440 exhibits. During his stay in Iraq Sandor Demeter was received by Karim Mahmud Shintaf, cultural minister, and by al-Khalaf, deputy minister of higher education and scientific research. The parties reviewed the present state of the two countries' cultural and scientific links and considered possibilities of their further expansion. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD]

JAROSZEWICZ-FALLDIN TALKS CONTINUE, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

ID132156Y Warsaw PAP in English 1515 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 13 April, PAP--The Polish-Swedish plenary talks were continued today with Premiers Piotr Jaroszewicz and Thorbjorn Falldin in the chair. After the talks, the two premiers signed a long-term trading agreement between the Polish and Swedish Governments for the years 1978-82.

The agreement is an expression of both sides being satisfied with the development of trade between Poland and Sweden, and by making a reference to the two countries' part in the GATT, as well as to the CSCE final act. It confirms the firm will to secure good conditions for the further development of economic cooperation, exchange of goods included, government spokesman Wlodzimierz Janiurek told PAP. Mutual interest in increasing trade in machines and equipment, as well as other investment goods, has also been confirmed in that agreement.

With an eye to developing cooperation, the sides have taken the obligation to reduce and gradually remove all obstacles in mutual trade. By making reference to the participation in GATT, both governments have confirmed granting each other the most-favoured-nation clause with respect to tariffs and other payments, as well as rules and formalities connected with import and export.

The significance was stressed of trading information and contacts in the development of economic cooperation. Readiness was voiced to facilitate meetings and exchange of information between organizations, enterprises and firms related to foreign trade.

A mixed commission composed of government representatives from both countries was set up to supervise the implementation of resolutions included in the agreement.

The new agreement provides good legal and treaty frames for the further development of Polish-Swedish economic relations, the spokesman said.

In the evening Premier Thorbjorn Falldin gave a reception in the Swedish Embassy in Warsaw in honour of the Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz.

On the same day, in the afternoon, Swedish Minister of Industry Nils G. Hasling, in the company of Polish Minister of Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec visited the "Predomlucznik" plant in Radom, the manufacturer of typewriters to the licence of Swedish "Facit."

JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNION SESSION

AU130917Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Apr 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at 7 April joint session of the Government and Central Trade Union Council presidiums held in Warsaw to discuss various problems of socioeconomic policy]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the preliminary evaluation of the implementation of the socioeconomic plan in the first quarter of this year shows that this year's tasks are generally being favorably implemented.

The material production backlog caused by energy, transportation and raw materials difficulties experienced in the first months of this year is being eliminated. The rationalization of employment and the wage fund administration is forging ahead. [paragraph continued]

The money-market situation is being stabilized to a great extent and foreign trade tasks have in general been favourably implemented. The discipline of the plan implementation is being strengthened and the mood of the people is favorable.

However, we cannot and do not ignore many shortcomings in some areas of our activity, such as many plants' failure to implement their production plans in the first quarter, the unsatisfactory progress in improving production quality, transportation difficulties and, as has already observed at this session, the incorrect economic indexes in some plants caused by excessive employment, poorly organized working time and excessive absenteeism. We have not been able to eliminate vices such as procrastination, a lack of concern for social property and unreliability.

The basic problems troubling us are caused by the supply of raw material and by foreign trade. The implementation of this year's tasks depends on progress in conserving raw and other materials, in stimulating exports and rationalizing imports. The further strengthening of the discipline of implementing the socioeconomic plan in the coming months will be of great importance. In the situation of economic difficulties the complete and consistent implementation of planned tasks determines a harmonious continuation of development processes. This is why we attach great importance to implementing tasks in accordance with the plan and to effectively using resources. The party leadership, the Government and the Central Trade Union Council are now focusing their attention on solving these strategic tasks.

The government takes the view that the state and economic administration's efforts in this regard will be the more effective and productive if the support for them by trade unions and workers self-management groups is more energetic. These bodies and their functionaries play a great and positive inspiring role vis-a-vis the activities and attitudes of the administration and in creating an atmosphere of universal commitment in which every worker regards efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of work as his civic duty. This is attested to by the present achievements of workers self-management groups and by the results of the socialist labor competition or the rationalization and inventiveness movement.

The government is trying to insure the best possible working conditions for workers of self-management groups. We continue to remind the economic administration of its duty to provide these groups with all the necessary analytical materials, to consistently inform them of the implementation of economic and social tasks and to create the conditions for suitably preparing workers self-management conferences and production sessions. We continue to remind it of the duty to implement all the justified proposals and postulates addressed to it. We have expressed our position on this in the letter addressed at the beginning of February to ministers, to managers of industrial associations and combines and to plant managers on preparing the workers self-management conferences which will evaluate the results of the first half of the year.

Taking into account the interests of their plants and the entire economy, those conferences will seriously and responsibly analyze all the positive and negative features of their respective plants. They will comprehensively evaluate the implementation of the plant programs for improving the organization and making better use of working time, for improving production quality and work safety. They will answer the question of what hinders plants in correctly implementing quantitative and qualitative tasks and of what should be done to reduce and eliminate these difficulties. The government will insure that the economic administration gives maximum assistance to the workers self-management conferences so their debates are effective and fruitful.

Esteemed comrades, we are in a difficult period but one that is important for successfully implementing the socioeconomic tasks mapped out by the seventh congress and the second national party conference. [paragraph continues]

Despite the very difficult external and internal conditions under which we are implementing these tasks, we have not given up the policy for Poland's rapid development, for creating our people's prosperity and for increasingly better meeting their growing needs.

Real wages are increasing in keeping with the seventh congress decisions: they increased 6.3 percent in 1976-77. We are consistently developing social benefits in cash and, in particular, we are raising the ceilings of various annuities. We have decided to extend insurance benefits to the rural population. We are consistently raising minimum wages.

We are doing much and will continue to do much to help mothers and families and especially young couples. A clear confirmation of this is the present discussion of the issue of raising the ceilings of the lowest paid workers in the socialized economy and of introducing cash grants for newborn babies. This is being done on the initiative of First Secretary Edward Gierek.

We are implementing and accelerating our housing construction program. Our concern for improving the food supplies for our people, for strengthening the domestic market and for developing services is unrelenting.

At the seventh congress, the second national conference and various Central Committee plenums, the party has clearly told the people that improving economic efficiency is the condition for better meeting their needs. Improved economic efficiency means the improved use of production factors such as materials, machinery, manpower, the wage fund and all kinds of social funds and resources including work safety funds, plant vacation facilities and housing and communal funds. The rational exploitation of every factor represents a crucial reserve potential, which must be rapidly tapped.

We have done a great deal in this regard in the past few years, as attested to by the increasing share of productivity in the increased production each year. Much remains to be done, however. Only the maximum mobilization of forces in every plant, militant attitudes of workforces and effective management and performance can insure the successful implementation of our social and economic policy.

I am convinced that, through joint efforts and with the active participation of trade unions and workers self-management groups, we will achieve our aims. May I thank the Central Trade Union Council leadership for attending this session. May I thank trade unions and workers self-management groups for helping to implement this year's socioeconomic plan.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MBFR, NEUTRON WEAPON

AU131555Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Poland's Policy Helps Detente in Europe--The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Session"]

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, which was in session on 10 April under the chairmanship of Deputy Jerzy Waszczuk (of the PZPR), reviewed the problems of disarmament, paying particular attention to the present course and state of the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Jozef Czyrek, vice minister of foreign affairs, read a report on this subject.

The deputies stated that the problems of disarmament have priority importance for the development of the international situation and for its peace prospects. [paragraph continues]

They drew attention to the danger posed for world peace by the arms race imposed by the capitalist states--a race that is now acquiring a new nature because of the threat of the introduction of the neutron weapon into modern arsenals. The progressive forces in the world are raising their protest against this weapon. The Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee, the deputies pointed out, stated its position on the neutron bomb in its 16 March resolution.

The session stated that the Vienna talks on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in Europe constitute a crucial element of detente in Europe and the entire world and play a special role in Poland. Extensive activities directed toward progress in military detente and the effective disarmament measures are a priority task of the Polish People's Republic's foreign policy. Because of traditional historical and geographic factors, Poland is especially committed to halting the arms race and insuring a peaceful future for Europe and the world. This is consistent with the policy of the USSR and the community of the socialist states, which regard the protection of mankind against a nuclear disaster as a fundamental aim and historic mission of socialism.

The Sejm committee expressed its support for the persevering, consistent and spirited activities of Poland and other socialist states to promote disarmament in Europe, especially in the Vienna negotiations. It fully approved the activity of the Polish delegation, which actively and constructively participates in these negotiations.

The following deputies took the floor: Antoni Korzycki (ZSL), Jan Kazimierczak (ZSL), Wiktor Kiniecki (PZPR), Witold Jankowski (nonparty, "PAX"), Feliks Barabasz (PZPR), Witold Lipski (ZSL), Roman Malinowski (ZSL), Florian Siwicki (PZPR), Jan Janowski (SD) and Jerzy Waszczuk (PZPR).

DANISH CP LEADER VISITS, EUROPEAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LD131655Y Warsaw PAP in English 1527 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 April, PAP--Chairman of the Danish Communist Party [CPD] Jorgen Jensen paid a visit to Poland on April 7-11 at the invitation the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. He was accompanied by member of the CPD Central Committee Hans Kloster.

On April 10, the Danish guests met with PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek.

During the talks the Danish delegation held in Poland key international issues were discussed and views exchanged on the current problems of international communist and workers' movement.

The Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Denmark come out in favour of depening detente in Europe and extending it into the other parts of the world. Detente favours the strengthening of democratic and progressive forces and provides a premise for solving essential problems of the contemporaraneity and averting for good the danger of war. Both parties share the view that the principles of the CSCE final act signed in Helsinki and confirmed by the meeting in Belgrade should be fully and consistently implemented by all states-signatories of that document.

The PUWP and the CPD firmly protest against the plans of production of neutron arms and their deployment in Europe. They believe that these plans create the danger of beginning a new phase in the arms race and increase the danger of a nuclear conflict in Europe. In order to prevent this, it is necessary to lend a universal support to all initiatives, also to the draft convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron arms submitted by the socialist states at the forum of the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

Both parties are for the further development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation among European countries, as well as for the joint settlement of matters connected with that cooperation. In this context the two parties lend their support to the idea of convening European congresses on energy, protection of natural environemnt and on transport.

Representatives of both parties exchanged opinions on the consolidation of the communist movement unity on the basis of principles of internationalist solidarity and equality and independence of every party belonging to that movement. the PUWP and the CP come out in favour of consistent implementation, in cooperation with the other fraternal parties, of the programme of building a Europe of peace, security, cooperation and social progress which was adopted at the communist and workers' parties congress in Berlin.

The PUWP and the CPD are determined to further develop and enrich their fraternal cooperation in all possible spheres.

The two parties will promote further development of political, economic and cultural relations between Poland and Denmark serving the consolidation of international detente and traditional friendship of the Polish and Danish people.

'DISSIDENTS' ELECTED TO WRITERS' UNION PRESIDIUM

LD131449Y Milan L'UNITA in Italian 10 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Polish Writers' 20th Congress Ends"]

[Text] Warsaw--A climate of lively debate, but also of tolerance and understanding surrounded the end of the 20th Congress of the Union of Polish Writers, which was attended by 128 delegates representing 1,300 members. The poet Jaroslaw Iwaskiewicz, 84, was reelected chairman. But there was no lack of signs of innovation.

The first sign is that four "dissidents" were elected members of the union's Presidium (which consists of 25 members). They are Jan Josef Szczepanski; the poetess Wieslawa Szymborska; Jacek Wozniakowski, chairman of the "ZNAK' Catholic publishing house--all members of the "Society of Scientific Sources;" and Marek Nowakowski, coeditor of the underground paper ZAPIS.

The "Society" was formed 3 months ago and organizes, in private apartments, lectures and entire courses for university students on history, literature and other subjects, as an alternative to the official university courses.

Szczepanski and Szymborska were already members of the previous board, which was elected 3 years ago, but both Wozniakowski and Nowakowski are new members.

A speech in favor of freedom of culture was delivered by Kazimierz Nozniewski, editor of POLITYKA, the most important Polish weekly. Furthermore, during a ceremony the deputy Wojewoda (deputy prefect) of Katowice criticized writer Andrzej Braun, describing him as a "troublemaker," whereupon communist writer Jerzy Putrament, ANSA reports, joined some 30 colleagues in walking out of the hall in protest. Meanwhile, Iwaskiewicz has publicly defended Braun.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S WASHINGTON VISIT

Secretary Vance Hosts Luncheon

LD132020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 13 April, AGERPRES--Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, gave a luncheon for President Nicolae Ceausescu at the U.S. State Department, on April 12.

The guests included Romanian and American officials.

On entering the building of the State Department, President Nicolae Ceausescu was greeted with sympathy by Washington residents. Present were a large number of journalists of the American press and radiotelevision as well as foreign journalists.

Before the luncheon, the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, asked President Nicolae Ceausescu to see round the Romanian exhibition inaugurated in the building of the State Department.

During the luncheon, Nicolae Ceausescu and Cyrus Vance exchanged views on some present-day international issues. The two countries' determination was expressed to consolidate their collaboration in the world area, for the solving of the complex problems facing mankind, in the interest of peace, security and collaboration among nations.

An atmosphere of warm cordiality prevailed during the luncheon.

U.S.-Romanian Talks Begin

LD132022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1104 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 13 April AGERPRES--Official talks started on April 12 at the White House between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter, President of the United States.

Participating in the talks for Romania are Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs and other officials, while for the U.S.--Cyrus Vance, secretary of state; Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to the President for national security affairs; and other officials.

President Jimmy Carter assessed highly President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the development of the Romanian-U.S. relations, to the strengthening of the collaboration between the two countries in the international arena, emphasized his prestigious role in building up a climate of peace in the world, of good understanding and collaboration among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the importance he attaches to the visit to the United States, expressing his satisfaction at having the possibility to further the Romanian-U.S. summit dialogue, which is underlying the continual amplification in recent years of the Romanian-U.S. relations economically, scientifically, culturally and in the world arena.

The discussions between the two presidents on current international matters focused especially on the ways of political settlement of the complex issues facing mankind at present.

Emphasized were both sides' interest in and concern with the settlement by negotiations, of the disputes and conflicts which create sources of tension and animosity in the world; the contribution they can make to such settlements. Views were exchanged on the ways of solving the Middle East conflict, with emphasis on the need for efforts to be deployed towards a just and lasting peace in the region.

The two presidents stressed the need for further developing peaceful coexistence relations among countries with differing social systems, of strengthening peace, collaboration and security, for the progress and prosperity of all peoples. The Romanian-U.S. summit talks are on.

Carter Hosts White House Dinner

LD132255Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 13 April, AGERPRES--President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter gave an official dinner in the East Room on April 12 in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The U.S. President and his wife welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to the White House. The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the United States of America were played.

Members of the official Romanian suite and the Romanian ambassador in Washington took part. The guests also included Walter Mondale, U.S. vice-president; heads of some departments, advisers and assistants to the President, other officials, senators, members of the House of Representatives, representatives of the scientific, cultural and artistic life, of industrial, trade and financial-banking circles. Present were heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Washington and other members of the diplomatic

During the dinner, which passed in an ambience of warm cordiality, the two presidents raised toasts.

After dinner, an artistic programme was given with the participation of well-known interpreters of classical and modern music, George Shearing and Clamma Dale.

Carter Toast at Dinner

AU141042Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington, 14 April AGEPRES--In his toast raised on April 12 at the dinner given for President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Jimmy Carter said:

We are indeed honoured to have all of you here tonight, and particularly honoured to have President Ceausescu and his wife, Mrs Elena Ceausescu and the distinguished ministers of his government come to visit the White House, the first family of our country and the people of our country.

I was particularly eager to impress the Romanian president's wife tonight because Mrs Ceausescu is a distinguished scientist, a chemist who has done great research work, and I was very careful to place on her left someone who could speak her language about science and about whom I could brag as a distinguished American to show how superior our country was. As a matter of fact Dr Palade is a Nobel laureate, and I wanted to let Mrs Ceausescu know how advanced we were in training Americans to win the foremost prize in all the world.

So I was explaining it to her very carefully and in the middle of my dissertation he pointed out to me he was born, raised and trained in Romania. So we learned a lot about each other.

I have had a delightful day with the president of this great country. I think it is accurate to point out that as the leader of his great nation, President Nicolae Ceausescu has not only brought tremendous progress to Romania but also has taken on a role of leadership in the entire international community; that is notable.

He has been dedicated to the proposition that a nation was sovereign, that its territorial integrity should be defended, that its people should be independent, and that in spite of this complete commitment to the pride of one's own nation, there should be bridges built, not only to other countries having the same philosophy, but between other countries who have difficulty in communicating because of different political and economic organizations within the respective countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was one of the first leaders who saw the benefits, economically, politically, militarily, in detente, and he has been a foremost proponent in trying to bridge the gap between the Warsaw Pact nations and the NATO countries. He has a unique ability to relate easily to leaders of nations, regardless of their political commitment or orientation or backgrounds or history or conviction about the present or future status of their countries.

President Ceausescu has been very helpful to me and my predecessors in the White House in trying to bring messages directly from leaders with whom we don't communicate because of absence of diplomatic interrelationships and has provided a bridge for the easing of tensions and the better understanding on a worldwide basis.

As a member of the developing nations of the world, he has been able to be an evocative and very effective spokesman in acquainting the industrial nations of the world with how we could interrelate more easily and more effectively.

He is the leader of one of the few Eastern European nations who is a member of the Group of 77, and I think this shows the breadth of his vision and the commitment he has to bridge those gaps among states.

We have got an excellent relationship with Romania, President Carter said. I think it has been growing steadily and on a very sound basis for the last ten years or more.

The U.S. President then pointed out that the Romanian head of state has been one of the people who have made notable progress in the relations among countries that are in the most intense disputes at this point.

I would say, more than any other leader, certainly including myself, he was responsible for the historic visit of President as-Sadat of Egypt to Jerusalem and Israel.

And we have seen that this ability of his has paid rich dividends to everybody. Romania was one of those countries instrumental in evolving the conference on security and cooperation in Europe that we refer to in our country most often as the Helsinki agreement. And at Belgrade, which he described this morning as a disappointment, he was very eager to try to move forward to a much more substantive accomplishment that might be realized at the next meeting scheduled to be in Madrid.

It is a great pleasure for me again to express my welcome to him to our country and I would like to propose a toast to a great leader, and to the brave and friendly people of Romania, President Carter said in conclusion.

Ceausescu White House Speech

LD132310Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 13 April, AGERPRES--In the toast on April 12, at the dinner given in his honour at the White House, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that the first discussions with President Carter covered a wide range of problems. We have reached a series of joint conclusions, first of all in connection with the need for a broader cooperation between our countries, and also for more sustained actions toward peace, democratizing international relations, ensuring the right of each people to live free, to develop in keeping with its aspirations, the Romanian head of state said.

Referring to the statement of President Carter concerning the fact that many citizens of the United States have come from Europe or from other parts of the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: I cannot boast of the fact that in Romania there are many citizens come from other parts, because for almost (?870) years--bearing in mind that in 1980 we shall celebrate 2050 years since the setting up of the first Dacian state--the Romanians stayed and will stay in those parts, fought to be free and will always be free.

Naturally, the history of our countries is different from other points of view too. The United States is a developed country, a big country. Romania is a smaller country, still developing, but inspired by the wish to do everything, relying on the work of its people, to ensure its broadest development, its access to the gains of science and civilization, to secure to the people a dignified, free and independent life. I believe that in spite of all these historical differences, particularly of social system, there are many things that could be common to the two countries and peoples--the wish to progress, the wish that all gains of the human genius be put in the service of the peoples' happiness, and without any doubt the wish to do everything that the wonderful gains of science and technique should not be used for destruction and war but for the progress and welfare of each and every people. I believe that this is the supreme reason of man himself. This is a fundamental problem of human rights--to know how to be free and respect the freedom of the other, to know how to do everything so that he, just as his kinsmen, be able to enjoy everything civilization creates best.

Of course, on some questions we can justly have different philosophical principles. And there is nothing wrong in this. But we, in Romania, set out from the fact that everything we are achieving has to serve the welfare of the people, help man build a more dignified and more equitable life.

Human rights, the Romanian president emphasized, start with the right to work, the right to learn, to culture, the right to a free life, the right to take part in governing the state, without any kind of discrimination, and including the right to have any religious faith or hold any philosophical conviction. We fully respect these rights and consider them sacred--if I may say so--and everything has to be done for these to be asserted in all the states of the world and be the groundwork for equal cooperation among all nations.

That is why we declare against war, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament primarily. This is why we consider that we have to do everything so that the world be no longer divided into opposing military blocs, but new and equal relations be established without military blocs.

This is why we speak up for a political solution in the Middle East. We hailed the initiative of President as-Sadat, and hope that Israel will respond adequately to this initiative, that all the states in the region will act for a lasting and just peace to be reached.

For the same reasons we wish that new relations be engineered in Europe and that the provisions of the Helsinki documents be implemented, but, because there are many "baskets" we wish to pay attention to all of them and particularly to problems of a military nature, because on the European Continent, the place of origin of many American citizens too, the biggest number of armies and most modern armaments are concentrated. You know well, that Europe is too small to hold also armies and armament, which should be removed. Therefore, paying attention to all "baskets," we attach greatest importance to military disengagement and disarmament.

For the same reason, we support the liberation movements of Rhodesia and Namibia, the fight of the majority in South Africa, of those peoples who have the right to be free, to decide their own fate and take part in their government.

And finally, I cannot but speak of the fact that two-thirds of mankind is poor, while one third is relatively rich, and of these not all are rich. This requires of us that we do everything, be on the side of the poor, of the developing countries, helping them to make faster economic and social progress, because only in this way will all nations be able to enjoy the gains of civilization.

We would welcome with satisfaction if the United States would actively support the settlement of these problems in a new form, if indeed it would do more for this two thirds of mankind which lives in poverty. Naturally, I do not only mean the United States, but all the developed countries, all those who can and must act for the settlement in a new form of these vital problems of the future of mankind. We know well that these problems cannot be solved by merely a few countries, even if they are big, like the United States. It is necessary that all peoples rally their efforts for a solution to be found, in keeping with the aspirations of each nation. We are convinced that, in spite of the existing difficulties, the peoples will succeed in solving t he problems in a new way, engineer a juster and better world.

We hope that the visit and talks will identify new domains of cooperation between Romania and the United States, as also fresh possibilities of contributing to the settlement of the complex problems preoccupying the whole of mankind.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that he was looking forward with joy to the visit of President Carter and Mrs Carter to Romania.

Ceausescu Meets With Senators

LD132238Y **Bucharest** AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES)--13/4/78--On Thursday morning, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met at Blair House members of the U.S. Senate: Alan Cranston, majority deputy leader (California); Ted Stevens, minority deputy leader (Alaska); Edward Kennedy, **Democrat** (Massachusetts); Adlai Stevenson, **Democrat** (Illinois); Abraham Ribicoff, **Democrat** (Connecticut); Harrison Williams, **Democrat** (New Jersey); and Jacob Javits, Republican (New York).

Attending the interview were the Romanian officials accompanying Romania's president on his visit in the U.S.A..

The U.S. senators highlighted on the occasion the interest with which the political and economic circles, public opinion follow the Romanian president's visit in the U.S.A., seeing in it a new contribution to the development of the links of friendship between the two countries and peoples, to a better mutual acquaintance.

President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized in turn the importance Romania attaches to its relations with the U.S.A., expressing the hope that his fresh visit to that country will give an impulse to the Romanian-U.S. relations of collaboration on multiple planes, both bilaterally and internationally, to the benefit of peace and progress in the world.

Opinions were exchanged on the ways of developing and amplifying the Romanian-U.S. relations and approached were some international political questions of common interest. The interview passed in an atmosphere of cordiality.

Ceausescu Meets With Journalists

AU132138Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] A short time ago Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met with journalists at the Washington National Press Club. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania was introduced to the journalists who met him with particular interest and stressed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's remarkable personality.

Addressing the journalists, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania stressed that during the talks a broad range of questions were discussed regarding bilateral relations and stressed that these relations have experienced considerable progress in the economic field, as well as certain aspects of international life. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that the declaration signed today, along with President Jimmy Carter, expresses the desire of the two presidents and that of the Romanian and American people to strengthen cooperation in all fields and assessed this document as positive.

Referring to the talks currently being conducted in Washington with the U.S. President, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assessed them as fruitful and stressed that they will be reflected in the evolution of Romanian-American cooperation. During the press conference, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania answered several questions asked by the journalists. In conclusion, thanks were expressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview granted to the press.

Barbara Walters Interviews Ceausescu

LD141118Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

["Interview Granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Barbara Walters, A.B.C. Television Commentator"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Washington, (AGERPRES) 14/4/1978--The deadlock in the Middle East is an outcome of the fact that Israel did not respond adequately to President as-Sadat's peace initiative, Nicolae Ceausescu said, answering the questions put by the American journalist. At present--particularly after Israel's military actions in south Lebanon--it is necessary for Israel to withdraw as fast as possible from south Lebanon, for favourable conditions to be created to continue negotiations with Egypt.

In this respect, I consider that an agreement is required concerning the declaration on principles, which shall open the prospect of successfully continuing negotiations.

Simultaneously with the continuation of negotiations between Eygpt and Israel, the Romanian head of state said, it is necessary for an adequate framework to be created--possibly the resumption of the Geneva conference or another international meeting--so that the participation of Syria, Jordan, of Palestine representatives--and I have in view the P.L.O.--and, certainly, of the co-chairmen--the Soviet Union and the United States--should be ensured.

Pointing to the need for setting up an international framework which should allow for the other countries concerned to join the negotiations, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that a general peace and the settlement of all problems, inclusive of the Palestinian one, are possible only with the participation of all of them. The negotiations between Egypt and Israel cannot solve the questions regarding Syria, Jordan and the question of the Palestinians' right to self-determination up to setting up of their own state. They can create a good basis for this. These questions must be approached with the sides concerned.

The Romanian head of state specified that President as-Sadat agreed to this point of view--[a] fact also mentioned in the communique released after his latest visit to Romania and that he suggested the same thing to Moshe Dayan as well. He, too, recognized that the way to such a meeting should be found for the complete settlement of the Middle East questions. Synthesizing Romania's stand on this problem, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: The following step must be the resumption of negotiations between Egypt and Israel, the adoption of the declaration on principles and, parallely, the preparation of an international meeting.

As regards President Carter's stand, the Romanian head of state said that during the talks a common conclusion was reached, namely that everything possible must be done to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Concerning the relations between Romania and the United States, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that these relations are good. There still are problems to be solved so that these relations should develop faster, among which the most favoured nation's clause and the granting of more freedom by the United States to the U.S. firms to start a number of mutually advantageous actions with Romania--I mean the granting of up-to-date technologies. Under a U.S. law, American firms cannot give some technologies without relevant approvals.

Regarding the question of human rights President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Personally, I have declared in favour of human rights. The very purpose of my whole revolutionary activity of more than 45 years was to defend the peoples' rights to freedom to work, to a dignified life. What we build in Romania is a society allowing for the full manifestation of the human rights in all domains. I would be very pleased if the way in which we have solved the national question in Romania, the way in which we have secured fully equal rights, including the right to use the mother tongue in schools, in the cultural and artistic activities, in the press and the same everywhere else. I can reproach nothing to myself or to the Romanian socialist regime as regards the way in which we have solved the national question and secured fully equal rights to all people, irrespective of nationality.

We have solved in a humanitarian manner also the question of reunification of families, although in this respect problems are somewhat more complicated as there are, and you know well, cases when some people want to marry but their parents are opposing.

This problem must be solved in keeping with the law, observing also the will of the families. At least, this is an almost 2,000-year-old tradition in Romania and I, as president of the country, am obliged to observe the laws and tradition alike.

As regards Korea, President Nicolae Ceausescu specified that it is not a matter of his presenting proposals concerning Korea's peaceful reunification, because this is the right of the Koreans themselves. The president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song, made proposals in this respect, which I consider very correct and which would open the path to a peaceful solution, to a normalization of its relations with the United States, to the achievement of a lasting peace in that region.

These proposals refer to the need that a democratic government should exist in South Korea, which should express the aspiration of the majority of the people for the two parts of Korea to be able to discuss free the questions of reunification, keeping the social system in the two parts, maintaining the relations with the United States, but also relying on the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed his conviction that the reunification of the two parts of Korea is possible and necessary and highlighted that the United States should put into practice the pledges assumed; withdrawing its troops from South Korea.

He said that assurances can be obtained to the effect that afterwards South Korea would not be invaded. But for this, the United States has to discuss with those interested. The United States, Romania's president said, can easily find the path to contact.

In another sequence of ideas, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that the problems of relations between China and the United States are of special importance not only for the two countries, but also for a policy of international peace and cooperation. The quicker the United States will solve the problems linked to the normalisation of relations with the People's Republic of China, he said, the better will it be for the two countries and for international life.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China is a current necessity, the Romanian head of state said. As far as Taiwan is concerned, this is part of China. As any internal problem of a country--as declared by the leaders of the People's Republic of China--the problem of Taiwan is to be adequately solved by the People's Republic of China.

The United States, Nicolae Ceausescu went on, has been in Taiwan since a certain period. Events have changed since then. The People's Republic of China is the only one entitled to solve the problem of complete unification, and the United States has no reason to believe that it would be a mistake to leave Taiwan. It is a matter of not interfering in the affairs of China, precisely to completely normalize the relations with an over 800 million-strong people.

Answering another question, President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the principles which underlie Romania's international relations--equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty--principles accepted also by the United States of America and by her peoples, by almost the whole world today, and highlighted that the peoples have to be free and independent, decide their own form or organisation and life, without outside interference.

Answering another question of the American journalist, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We have friendly relations with the Soviet Union, we are neighbours with the Soviet Union, we are socialist countries, but of course, our relations are based on the principles of equality and respect for independence. Romania's problems are solved by the Romanian Communist Party, by the Romanian Parliament and the Romanian people.

We decide all problems in keeping with the policy and interests of the Romanian people, of the relations with other states, including with the Soviet Union, of the cause of peace. We do not promote a hostile policy towards anybody. We pursue a policy of friendship and cooperation and wish to further promote such a policy, based on respect for the right of our people, just as of other peoples, to independently decide the development path.

In connection with European security problems, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the results of the Belgrade conference did not come up to the expectations of the peoples. Adequate solutions and understandings have not been found for the fundamental issues.

Important is, of course, the decision concerning the organisation of another meeting in Madrid, but this is not sufficient. Therefore, we consider that efforts have to be intensified for the translation into life of the documents signed in Helsinki, for broaching the military problems, bilaterally and multilaterally, for adequately preparing the 1980 meeting.

I believe it is possible that in our lifetime we should ensure relations of cooperation based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, if one sets out from the need of respecting the right of each people to decide its independent development path. The socialist countries just as the capitalist countries, the peoples of those countries are the only ones who have to decide their development path. No immixture in internal affairs has to be admitted, in any way. The problem of development, socialist or not, of one people or another has to be solved only by the respective political forces and people. One cannot admit any kind of export of revolution nor the export of counter-revolution, Romania's president said.

Ceausescu Meets Senator Jackson

AU141119Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington, 14 April, AGERPRES--On April 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu received at the Blair House, Henry Jackson, Democratic senator [from] Washington, chairman of the Energy and National Resources Committee of the U.S. Senate.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, talked were problems pertaining to the development of the Romanian-American collaboration, especially in the economic domain, based on equality, mutual respect and advantage, and views were exchanged on some aspects of the present international situation.

Carter, Ceausescu Exchange Books

AU141120Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Washington, 14 April, AGERPRES--During the call of the White House, a book exchange was effected between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter.

President Carter offered to President Nicolae Ceausescu the volume Why Not The Best? issued during the election campaign, and [a] volume comprising satellite-taken photos, among which [is] also the image of Romania's relief.

In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu offered to the American President 12 volumes of the series of works Romania of the Way of Building Up the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society, as well as an album of Romanian art.

Joint Declaration Signed

AU132121Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The conclusion of the official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter was the main focus of the day. The fruitful dialog of the two heads of state embraced an (?additional) subject regarding both the identification of ways and means to stimulate and expand Romanian-American relations and the major problems of the current international situation.

The central points of this dialog, as well as the principles governing relations between the two countries, are included in the joint declaration signed at the end of the talks by Romania's president and the U.S. President.

In accordance with the document, the two presidents reasserted their determination to continue to develop relations between the two countries on the basis of the joint declaration signed in Washington on 5 November 1973, and the joint declaration on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States of the same year.

[Words indistinct] is based on the provisions and principles of the UN Charter and on the declaration regarding the principles that govern relations between the participating countries through the CSCE final document and in conformity with these [word indistinct].

(?After stating these principles), the document asserts the joint determination of the two presidents to continue summit level meetings, consultations at other levels and to encourage the exchange of members of legislative bodies and representatives of local administration bodies; to facilitate and promote the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries by taking into account Romania's present status as a developing country; to promote reduced tariffs and nontariff restrictions in trade in conformity with agreements on trade relations between the two countries and to devote attention to expanding the volume and diversifying the structure of bilateral trade; to seek ways and means to establish the existing nondiscriminatory trade relations on a more stable and on a long-term basis, especially by renewing the agreement on trade relations; to encourage the development of cooperation activities, including joint companies and cooperation in third markets, mutual contacts and exchange between Romanian and U.S. economic organizations; to participate in specialized exhibitions in the two countries; to increase the exchange of information and [words indistinct] and other measures to apply the long-term agreement of economic, industrial and technical cooperation signed in 1976 and, in connection with this, to support the activities of the Romanian-U.S. joint commission and those of the Romanian-U.S. economic council; to cooperate in resolving humanitarian problems, including the reunification of families on the basis of mutual understanding and goodwill; to promote cultural and scientific exchange in conformity with the 1974 agreement on cooperation and exchange in the field of culture, education, science and technology, as well as relations and contacts between institutions and organizations between the two countries and to encourage tourism to increase mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's and President Jimmy Carter's joint declaration also expresses the determination to strengthen and make the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world irreversible, to act to insure for all countries, large or small, the opportunity to contribute to resolving the complex world problems on an equal basis and to promote the settlement of all differences among states by peaceful means and to eliminate the use or the threat of force.

The document then mentions the determination of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the U.S. President to act to fully apply all provisions of the CSCE final document and to promote the multilateral process initiated by the conference; the adoption of a broad range of disarmament measures, including nuclear disarmament, the establishment of a new, equitable and more just international economic order that will promote the accelerated economic development of developing countries, the encouragement of efforts aimed at a peaceful and just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East, the support for the legitimate aspiration of the African people for peace, freedom and independence, and the strengthening of the role played by the United Nations in maintaining and consolidating peace throughout the world.

The two presidents, the joint declaration states in conclusion, expressed their conviction that the friendly relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States, based on equality, mutual respect and on appropriately taking into account their interests, serve the cause of peace and security throughout the world. They reasserted their determination to expand and deepen, through diplomatic channels and through meetings at all levels, consultations, contacts and exchanges [passage indistinct].

Ministers Meet Businessmen, Brzezinski

LD141222Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 14/4/1978--On April 13, Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Ion Avram, minister of machine-building, who accompany President Nicolae Ceausescu on his U.S. visit, met executives of International Harvester, Marion and Foxbor Companies.

Discussed and covenanted were understandings for the expansion of the bilateral collaboration between the American and Romanian machine-building enterprises.

On April 13, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Pungan, minister of the presidency of the republic, head of the group of advisers to the president of the republic, who accompany the Romanian head of state on his U.S. visit, met Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser for national security affairs.

They tackled aspects of the evolution of the bilateral relations, as well as current international issues.

TU TALKS WITH SOMALIA HELD IN BUCHAREST 11 APR

AU111435Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Apr 78 AU

[Text] An exchange of views on activities carried out by trade unions in Romania and Somalia took place during the reception held by Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions, for the delegation of the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions led by the federation's vice chairman, (Abdullah Mohammed Shaigo), which is paying a friendly factfinding visit to our country.

VJESNIK VIEWS PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT TO AFRICA

AU131745Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Vjekoslav Grabaric commentary: "The United States and Africa"]

[Excerpts] James Carter will be recorded in history as the first U.S. President to officially walk on the "black" continent because recently he visited Nigeria (and Liberia) to launch Washington's "new African policy." To what an extent this is a new policy is another question, but certainly it is somewhat different as evidenced just by the fact that in his time Henry Kissinger, who also offered "a new African policy" in his diplomatic bag, was refused hospitality precisely in Lagos and was received with restraint and seen off with violent student demonstrations in Dar es Salaam and Lusaka.

However, just the fact that Carter's visit to Africa took place at all--even though on its own this is a step forward--still does not prove that the United States has advanced anywhere beyond the verbal promises that it has been dispensing to free Africa concerning the independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the condemnation of the racist regimes in southern Africa, the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Kissinger did this rather lightly, even though he did it from different positions, only to ultimately gamble away the trust of Africa. And certainly this is now greatly characteristic of Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

In fact, it can be said that it was Young who, over a long period, worked to prepare this, at least by Washington standards, spectacular African step of Carter.

Africa undoubtedly expected a great deal from Carter's visit, but judging by all available evidence, it has received little. The five countries of "the first battle line" (Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana) in particular eagerly awaited Carter's arrival because this was a unique opportunity for the first man of the West to clearly and loudly state what he thinks about Smith's pact with the quislings and express a readiness to economically strangle Smith's racist regime if it continues to strive to stay in power by trickery.

True, as can be seen in the joint American-Nigerian communique, Carter did condemn the so-called internal agreement in Rhodesia but he also proposed a new meeting of "all interested parties," and this amounts to the current British-American thesis for "a peaceful solution in Rhodesia." This does not even involve the removal of the basic obstacle on the road to an independent Zimbabwe, that is, a definite departure of Smith from the political scene.

Judging by Carter's statement in Lagos, U.S. policy toward Namibia has remained similarly ambivalent because he supported the plan of five Western countries to establish majority rule in Windhoek, a plan which has yielded no results so far. Thus, it is nothing strange that free Africa assesses Carter's African step forward as in fact a step backward.

The condemnations of Smith's and Vorster's racist regimes can hardly satisfy anyone today when at the same time the sanctions of the United Nations [against these regimes] are violated and the justified actions of the progressive and primarily nonaligned world are vetoed. This is particularly true for anyone in Africa. Good intentions alone are not enough; at least not as long as the United States and the West continue to supply arms to Pretoria, this bastion of apartheid and racism in the south of the African Continent.

Still, even though Carter's visit is appraised in Africa essentially as an American step backward on the black continent, it should not be forgotten that even this approach of Washington is better than direct military interference.

MORE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT

Ecevit Statement

LD131326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Turkish Republic, arrived today with his wife and closest associates for a 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Arriving in our country with the Turkish prime minister were Gunduz Okoun, minister of foreign affairs; Hikmet Cetin, minister of state; Bilsay Kuruc, under secretary for planning; Karan Dogan, rector of Ankara University; Sefer Durungonul, state under secretary in the Ministry of Trade; Turan Serafettin, state under secretary in the Ministry of Culture; and other officials.

Upon exiting the special aircraft which landed at Surcin airport, the Turkish prime minister and his wife were cordially greeted by their host, Veselin Djuranovic, and his wife Vjera. And then Belgrade Pioneers presented flowers to the eminent guest. Veselin Djuranovic introduced the Yugoslav officials in the welcoming party; Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs; Franjo Nadj, member of the Federal Executive Council; Dusan Ckebic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Ilija Vakic, president of the Federal Economic Chamber; Col Gen Milost Stanimorovic and others.

After the national anthems had been played, Djuranovic and Ecevit inspected a guard of honor of the YPA, and then the eminent guest greeted Oguz Gokmen, Turkish ambassador in the SFRY, and members of the embassy.

Just before leaving the airport, Bulent Ecevit gave a short statement in which he stressed that he was very pleased to be returning a visit at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

"I have always attributed great importance to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Turkey and Yugoslavia, which is in the interest not only of both countries, but also of the whole of this part of the world, and in the interest of peace in the world. I am sure that during my meetings with my colleague Djuranovic and his associates we shall be able to realize very positive results during the coming days.

I would like to take this opportunity to express the best wishes of the Turkish people for the good fortune and success of the peoples of Yugoslavia," concluded Ecevit.

Talks With Djuranovic

LD131735Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 13, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic and Turkish Premier Ecevit, and their associates today began official political talks in Belgrade. Reports are that the open and friendly discussion focused on bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia [and] Turkey, as well as on current international questions.

The Yugoslav and Turkish premiers gave a positive assessment of Yugoslav-Turkish bilateral cooperation. At the same time they stressed that possibilities for further expansion of economic, scientific-technological and other forms of cooperation exist. It was also stated that relations between the two countries are not burdened by any problems. This also represents a precondition for comprehensive development of friendly cooperation.

The discussion on international problems focused on cooperation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, European trends, as well as on the importance of the establishment of the new international economic order. Cooperation in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean was discussed within the content of efforts toward strengthening peace and security in Europe.

In the course of today's talks it was also agreed to form working groups the task of which will be to discuss in detail possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation during Ecevit's visit to Yugoslavia.

Djuranovic, Ecevit Toasts

LD131842Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Today Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council and his wife held a formal luncheon in the Federal Executive Council premises in New Belgrade in honor of Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, and his wife. Present at the luncheon were, in addition to the closest colleagues of the two prime ministers, many representatives of the sociopolitical, economic and cultural life of our country.

During the luncheon Veselin Djuranovic and Bulent Ecevit exchanged toasts.

In his toast Veselin Djuranovic said, addressing his guest:

"I am very glad to have the opportunity of greeting you on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, and of once more wishing you, your wife Mrs Ecevit and your colleagues a cordial welcome. This is your first visit as prime minister to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and I hope that you, Mr Prime Minister, will fully enjoy your visit here, that you will see as much as possible and that you will once more be convinced of the feelings of friendship and respect which the peoples of our country cherish toward your persons and the friendly Turkish people.

"I am happy to state that relations between our two countries have been developing successfully for many years. A great stimulus was given to such fruitful bilateral cooperation by the recent visit of SRFY President Josip Broz Tito to your country and his talks with Turkish President Koputurk, which opened new perspectives for yet better mutual acquaintance and progress in relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Turkey.

"It is also an honor and gives me great pleasure to stress, Mr Prime Minister, the undoubted readiness and goodwill which you have shown with regard to the development of friendly cooperation with our country--not only since you have assumed the high and responsible office of prime minister of the Republic of Turkey but also earlier, when as president of the Republican People's Party and a leading political personality of present-day Turkey you had the opportunity to establish contacts with Yugoslav political personalities and visit our country.

For our part we are welcoming you on this occasion again with good will and with equal readiness to develop our mutually beneficial, comprehensive and friendly cooperation.

"We are following with interest and understanding the efforts made by the Turkish Government and your own efforts, Mr Prime Minister, for the prosperity of the Turkish people and the progress of Turkish society as a whole. We are glad that a considerable number of Turkish citizens of Yugoslav origin are taking part in this. With their activity they are contributing to better mutual understanding and to the positive development of Yugoslav-Turkish relations.

"We have achieved positive results in our relations, which we are building on the principles of mutual esteem and full equality. We are achieving useful cooperation in the political sphere of relations. We have also established the first contacts between our sociopolitical organizations and are achieving useful results in the field of scientific-technical cooperation. In commodity trade as well we are making slow but constant progress. However, we are aware that the possibilities for broader, more extensive and more varied economic cooperation are for greater and that such cooperation would be in the greatest interest of both countries. We have established that such interest and the possibilities exist for cooperation as far as numerous economic factors in Yugoslavia and Turkey are concerned. We should strive, through efforts on both sides to which the present talks will give a fresh impetus, to make greater use of these broad possibilities and to more fundamentally promote our economic cooperation.

"In our view this broad, and by virtue of its essence good-neighborly, cooperation is in keeping with our mutual interests and with the efforts which Yugoslavia and Turkey, together with other European states, made at the conferences on security and cooperation in Helsinki and Belgrade. As such, it also represents a concrete contribution to the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of security and European cooperation.

"For the further development of this process in Europe it is of exceptional importance to work simultaneously to overcome existing difficulties encountered in the present situation in the world, which is characterized by a halt in the relaxation of international tension and by an exacerbation of the Middle East crisis, the complexity of the situation in the Horn of Africa and in southern Africa, the continuation of the arms race and the growing gap between the developed and developing countries. The realization that detente cannot be divided, that it must extend to all the regions of the world and all the spheres of international relations is again being affirmed.

"This kind of international situation increases the obligations and responsibilities of all international factors for the preservation of world peace, the settling of world problems and disputes in a peaceful manner and the elimination of the existing hotbeds of tension. We realize the importance for the continuation of detente of relations between the great powers, but we also realize that it is indispensable for all the other members of the international community to take part in this process, regardless of their strength and size or of their international position.

"The Belgrade CSCE meeting could not be separated from the whole of international relations and bore the mark of their current development. The halt and disruptions in detente were undoubtedly reflected in the results of the Belgrade meeting.

However, **despite this** the Belgrade CSCE meeting was a clear expression of the will and readiness of European states to actively cooperate in all spheres of vital interest to security and cooperation on this continent and further afield as well. It confirmed that Europe has no alterntive to developed and generally accepted all-round inter-European cooperation on a democratic and equal basis. We attach great importance to the fact that the Belgrade meeting unambiguously confirmed the historical importance of the principles and final act of Helsinki and the vital importance of their integral and dynamic practical application.

"In this respect our two states have made a certain contribution and expressed a willingness to support these positive tendencies in the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe through the development of regional cooperation in the Balkans, based on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in internal affairs. There can be no doubt that the good atmosphere and stability in this part of the world is of great importance for positive trends in Europe and the Mediterranean and for the strengthening of peace and security in general.

"As Mediterranean countries, Yugoslavia and Turkey have many reasons for and interest in pressing for and working together on an equal footing in efforts to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace and broad international cooperation. In this zone there are still dangerous areas of tension, bloc rivalry and outmoded relations. The question of the Middle **East** crisis objectively constitutes one such dangerous nerve point in the region and demands prompt steps and the involvement of the entire international community, in addition to this, the Cyprus question remains very topical.

"The SFRY constantly stresses the need for a lasting settlement of these problems. As regards the Middle **East**, this means Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and granting national rights to the Palestinians, including the right to the formation of their own state. At the same time it means guaranteeing peace and security for all states in this region. The recent events in southern Lebanon merely confirm the degree of danger that exists, due to this troublespot, for international security and peace in the world and it also confirms the need for a lasting and comprehensive settlement.

"Regarding the Cyprus question, it is also necessary to speed up the search for a settlement through an equal dialog between the two Cypriot national communities in accordance with the UN resolution, primarily on the basis of the generally accepted resolution of 1974. We support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nonalined Republic of Cyprus. It is our sincere wish that positive results should be achieved as soon as possible in this respect, for this would be great encouragement not only for Cyprus but also a great contribution to opening up prospects for normalization in the Mediterranean as a whole.

"Yugoslavia noted with satisfaction that the proposal by the nonalined countries, submitted at the fifth conference in Colombo, on convening a special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament was accepted by the great majority of states and nations--a fact which found particular expression at the 32d session of the General Assembly. Sharing the concern of this majority that the arms race is not stopping but rather ever new and increasingly dangerous weapons are being introduced, we would like to indicate once again the need for taking urgent and effective measures in order to halt this race and the need for starting a process of real disarmament.

The entire international community rightly expects that at the forthcoming session a concrete and important step forward will be made in this direction.

"The nonalined countries and other developing countries must continue their action directed toward changing the present situation and establishing a new, more just international economic order. We are convinced that this is not only in the interests of improving the economic situation of the developing countries but also of inestimable importance for the security and future of international relations in general and for peace and security in the world.

"At the meeting of the coordination **bureau** in Kabul and the ministerial conference in Belgrade, the nonalined countries will soon have the opportunity to conduct a comprehensive exchange of views on these questions and make new and concrete contributions. Yugoslavia constantly urges that more understanding be shown in the world for the problems of the developing countries, for this is one of the key problems of the modern world. It will continue to do this in the future, conscious that the realization of this aim demands patient negotiations between the developed and developing countries."

In his toast Bulent Ecevit said:

During my visits to your beautiful country before assuming the office of prime minister, as well as on other occasions, I stressed that I attach great significance to the development of relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Now, as prime minister, it will give me great satisfaction if we can make concrete contributions to friendly relations between our countries.

Close historical links and feelings of mutual respect and trust exist between the peoples of our two countries. The happy life of Yugoslav Turks in this beautiful and friendly country, where they enjoy the same rights, freedoms and possibilities for the realization and development of their own culture [as other national groups], strengthen our mutual links. I believe that these factors create conditions favorable to the further development of relations and cooperation between our countries.

From the viewpoint of a country's national security, mutual trust and close cooperation and solidarity with the other countries of its region constitute the most valuable and peaceful attitude [stav] of a country.

The Turkish people, who want to live in peace and, while living in peace, to contribute according to their capabilities to regional and world peace, yearn for the creation of such an environment of mutual trust, solidarity and cooperation in our region.

In this connection the Turkish Government, from the day it was established, has also made every effort to secure the possibilities for friendship and cooperation with Greece, the only neighboring country in the relations with which there are problems which disturb mutual relations. We hope that these efforts by us will not be left without response.

Nowadays existing unsolved problems in a region create the possibility of interference by states outside the region, not only in others' international relations but at times also in problems between communities. Consequently even the problems which could be solved with ease become complicated.

A living example of this is the Cyprus question. As long as the problems of interest to the two national communities in this small island of the region remain unsolved, external intervention will also grow and settlement will become more and more difficult. Our government, as soon as it came into office and without losing one single day, began to take steps aimed at the speediest settlement of this question through negotiations between the two communities.

We believe that the urgent setting up of a two-region, independent, nonalined federal state with two communities in Cyprus will bring peace to the Cypriot people and will not only have a positive effect on relations between Turkey and Greece but will also represent a guarantee as far as the whole region is concerned.

In my view, the growing exacerbation and complication of both the Middle East and African problems also stems from delays in finding solution and from the growing interference by others.

While the African peoples attempt to insure their future and solve their problems, their liberation from foreign intervention and the effective consolidation of world peace and the strengthening of detente become one of the basic needs.

The Belgrade meeting was a difficult experiment at the beginning of a hard road. Yugoslavia made an important contribution to completing this gathering in a way which offers hope for the future.

I congratulate friendly Yugoslavia on these efforts and contributions.

I believe that my current visit to Yugoslavia will yield fruitful results and will increase our joint contributions to the prosperity and peace of all of mankind and to the movement for justice.

I wish Josip Broz Tito, the great statesman of Yugoslavia and of our times, good health and happiness and lasting success in his highly esteemed activities directed toward the prosperity of your country and mankind in general.

Received by Kardelj

LD140956Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0923 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, April 14 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Edvard Kardelj met with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit at Brioni last night.

In an extensive and friendly talk, satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of relations between the two countries. Opinions were exchanged on the experiences and results attained in the two countries' internal development.

At his guest's request, Edvard Kardelj spoke about the development of the political system of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia. Also considered were current questions related to developments of interest to both sides in international affairs.

After the talk, Kardelj and his wife Pepca gave a dinner for Prime Minister Ecevit and Mrs Ecevit.

MORE ON VISIT BY SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV

Received by Dolanc

AU131141Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. During a long friendly conversation an all-comprehensive exchange of views was carried out about the internal development of the two countries, the activities of the LCY and the CPSU, international questions and trends in the international workers and progressive movement.

Stane Dolanc informed Demichev about the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress and, in this connection, about the political activity of the LCY. He particularly called attention to the basic directions of development of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system in our country and stressed the place and role of the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management. Dolanc pointed out the basic views of the LCY in the foreign political orientation of our country, the importance attached by the LCY and the SFRY to the policy of nonalinement and the views of the LCY on currently important questions of development in the workers and progressive movement.

It was mutually assessed that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU are developing successfully. Trpe Jakovlevski, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Vladislav Obradovic, head of the department for international relations of the LCY Central Committee presidium, participated in the talks.

Meets With Grlickov

AU131142Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday met with Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The situation and the trends in the communist and workers movement and the activities of the LCY and the CPSU were the main topics of a long conversation which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The conversation also dealt with preparations for the 11th LCY Congress.

Received by Sirotkovic

LD132308Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, April 13 (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists Central Committee of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia and president of the Assembly of Croatia Executive Council, Dr Jakov Sirotkovic, today received candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politbureau and Soviet Minister of Culture Petr Demichev. In the course of the ensuing extensive talk, Demichev stated particular interest in the activities of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts. Dr Jakov Sirotovic was recently elected for the president of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Other Activities Reported

LD132314Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Zagreb this afternoon with his aides on a 2-day official visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Tonight the USSR minister of culture and his aides attended a reception given in their honor by Dr Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Later the Soviet minister had talks with representatives of Croatian cultural life headed by Dr Stipe Suvar, republican secretary for education, culture and physical culture. During the 2-hour official talks, which were dominated by themes and experiences of cultural cooperation to date between our country and the Soviet Union and especially cultural exchange with our republic, both sides expressed the wish to expand mutual contacts between creative workers and institutions and cultural manifestations beyond the official state conventions. It was noted that there are various possibilities and forms which can enrich mutual cultural exchange in the sphere of theater, joint movie projects, modern visual arts and translating work in publishing, which would keep abreast of the achievements of the modern literary creative work done in both countries.

Tomorrow morning the visitors from the Soviet Union will visit a number of prominent cultural institutions of the Croatian capital and then leave for Dubrovnik.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Minic

LD131700Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic and Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs Michael O'Kennedy continued their talks today. The two ministers detailed their evaluations of the Belgrade meeting on the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and established that their evaluations of the process of detente are very close. The Belgrade meeting was a further effort and step in the development phase of security and cooperation in Europe, and beyond, Minic and O'Kennedy said.

Emphasis was laid on the constructive role also of the nonaligned and neutral countries at the Belgrade meeting and the extensive solidarity of Ireland with their activities.

Federal Secretary Minic also acquainted his guest with the forthcoming activities of the nonaligned countries.

Received by Djuranovic

LD132139Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 13 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy. The ensuing extensive friendly talk focused on the advancements of cooperation between the two countries in bilateral and international plans.

Both sides stress that conditions and readiness of the two governments exist to accelerate efforts towards advancing cooperation between the two countries after the establishment of diplomatic relations. In the course of the talks the current economic international situation was also discussed. In relation to this Djuranovic informed O'Kennedy on the situation in negotiations in progress between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

DELO PUBLISHES POPIT REPORT TO SLOVENE CONGRESS

AU130930Y Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 4 Apr 78 pp 3-4 AU

[Text of the 'main report' at the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia entitled "Tasks of Communists in the Development of the Socialist Self-Managing Democracy and in the General Development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia" delivered by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at the opening plenary session of the congress in Ljubljana on 3 April]

[Excerpts] Our socialist self-managing democratic and humane ideas have reached new heights in the period since the last congress.

The social position of the worker and the working man within the associated labor and in the political system, which grows from the associated labor and is its expression, has been consolidated. We have achieved important successes in developing the material production and expanding all spheres of social reproduction. We have concentrated on developing a high level of production and a high level of technological processing as well as on an increasingly diverse division of labor and on securing a more harmonious economic and social development.

A confrontation, as regards these essential questions, with all those whose monopolistic and privileged positions in the society were undercut by the development of socialist self-management, was necessary to enable us to achieve this and to turn the development in this direction. We settled accounts politically with the promoters of the liberalist and technocratic concepts of alienation of the economic and political power from the worker and citizen. These promoters covered their aspirations with nationalist narrow-mindedness and intolerance--the spreading of which in our multinational community would inevitably hinder the development of the socialist self-managing democracy.

Simultaneously with the assertion of the self-managing relations and the constitutional position of the working people, our socialist republic has also developed as the sovereign state of the Slovene people, the state which is firmly linked with other peoples and nationalities into the Yugoslav socialist self-managing democratic community. Today the Socialist Republic of Slovenia is united and firm, something which is also important for the unity, firmness and security of Yugoslavia, for the stability of our society in the ideologically, politically and socially turbulent Europe and in the world, something which strengthens its nonalined and independent foreign policy.

The principles of nonalined policy have been and will continue to be the principles by which the LCY is guided and will be guided in the future in its cooperation with other parties and movements. [paragraph continues]

We advocate cooperation regardless of differences in views because we believe that differences are an expression of specific conditions and of different roads to socialism and that therefore these differences certainly should not hinder creative cooperation between parties and movements on the basis of equality.

The Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties determined in a new way the views on different roads to socialism, on the right of every party to autonomously shape its tactics and strategy of the struggle for socialism. This is a consequence of the realization that the outdated dogmatic views can no longer provide the right answers to the exacting questions of development of socialism under the contemporary conditions. This development sets free the initiatives and the creative powers of the working class of every people within its own society as well as within the international framework to choose such roads which will insure the victory of the progressive social forces, that is, the forces promoting the aspirations to eliminate subjugation and exploitation in human relations. It is on this basis that there is a growing recognition of the necessity of a comradely and constructive dialog--free from all dictates, condemnations and expulsions--between communist, socialist and all other progressive democratic forces in the world, of the necessity of a joint struggle for the transformation of the society, for the victory of the interests of the working class and socialism.

The principles and the starting foundations concerning the interstate relations, which are incorporated in the final act of the Helsinki conference and which were confirmed at the Belgrade [CSCE] meeting, represent the guideline for the behavior of the SFRY in its relations with other states. It was as a result of cooperation on these principles that the Osimo agreements between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy were concluded, the agreements which among other things represent also a victory of the progressive democratic and antifascist forces in Italy, the PCI and other forces. The contribution of the Slovene minority, which reflects its political maturity and responsibility, is also important in this connection.

Socialist Yugoslavia, whose economy is already now open to the world since a good quarter of its social product is realized in cooperation with the economics of other states, will in the future even more strengthen its economic ties with its neighbors on the basis of these agreements. This is extraordinarily important for the formation of a long-term program of cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural, ecological, transportation and other fields on the border from Trieste and all the way to Triglav. But what is most important is the fact that the agreements represent also the basis for the assertion and consistent realization of the rights of the Slovene national minority on the principles of the greatest and complete protection in all three provinces of the Friuli-Giulia region.

All international contacts and results of cooperation of Slovenia with the neighboring and other states also confirms the cooperation of the League of Communists of Slovenia with the communist parties and with the progressive and democratic parties and movements in the world. In these contacts we have also devoted special attention to the position of the Slovenes who live as national minorities in the neighboring states and have advocated in this connection an all-comprehensive cooperation which strengthens their political, economic and cultural development and insures their national existence.

The Helsinki final act explicitly emphasizes the obligation of those states on whose territories the national minorities live to insure for members of these minorities equality before law, protection of human rights and basic freedoms and protection of their culture and language.

But how different from these principles is life in Carinthia and Burgenland where the minority is increasingly more exposed to the pressures of an ideological obscurantism and general cultural primitivism and nationalist narrow-mindedness encouraged by the promoters of surviving remnants of Nazi-fascism. This is a real contradiction to the generally valid and modern concepts that nationalities are bridges of cooperation and understanding between peoples and that for this reason the national rights of nationalities must be respected. The responsible Austrian factors act as though the national minorities represented an unnecessary evil which should be rooted out as soon as possible. We expect that they will realize that this policy toward the minority is dangerous and very shortsighted. This policy of yielding to the greater German nationalism and the revival of Nazism threaten and harms the Austrian democratic forces, damages relations with Yugoslavia and weakens Austria's reputation in international relations.

The present-day world is full of deep economic contradictions and tense political relations. These relations have strayed into a blind alley because they are based on exploitation and inequality which extend beyond the framework of the economic system and political relations and are increasingly more assuming moral and general human aspects and dimensions. One of the most evident expressions of this crisis is the unbridled growth of terrorism. An intensified struggle of the working class and all working people, peoples and nationalities against exploitation and subjugation and for greater economic and political freedom of men, peoples and states and for equality in decisionmaking on all questions of importance for the world represents in this connection an increasingly more pronounced magnetic force which leads the development of the world out of this dilemma. Thus, we witness a breakthrough of socialism which is in various forms becoming the practice of the working people of many peoples and states in the world as well as the formation and self-assertion of new independent and nonaligned states.

At home the working people are aware of the fact that we must link our struggle for new social relations with the efforts to protect and insure our autonomy, independence and other values and achievements of our socialist revolution and socialist development that is being strengthened. A system of defense, protection and security within which we all together directly protect our self-managing position and the results of our work and creative activity against the external and internal threats has contributed to this. Therefore the defense and protection system as well as our everyday work within this system are an inseparable part of our self-managing rights and responsibilities. This is how it must also be in the future.

Even now the all-people's defense must become a mass movement of the working people which must be linked with the SAWP and directed by the action of the League of Communists. We must become increasingly more aware of the fact that the all-people's resistance and the social self-protection are in fact the working people who in every single village, hamlet, street and work organization with arms or without them defend the values and achievements of the revolution, the values and achievements won with sacrifices and defend their self-managing rights, their system of socialist self-managing democracy, freedom, peace and independence and are prepared for resistance at any time and against any attempt of aggression or any other pressure coming from anywhere.

A great step forward has been made in our country in the period from the last congress until now in the socialization of all those fields in which the state organs are still the only factors of political decisionmaking everywhere else in the world. The republics, the communes and the working people and citizens are increasingly asserting themselves as the creators and the executors of this policy also in the fields of foreign policy and international cooperation and the national defense and social self-protection and this fact strengthens their awareness of the necessary linkage between the socialist self-managing system and nonalinement and international cooperation. In this manner self-management is being confirmed as an open and democratic political system.

The working class is the heir and the continuator of the best traditions of mankind in all spheres of creative work. For this reason we cannot imagine the contemporary cultural creative work without a living attitude toward the entire cultural and thought heritage and, on this basis, toward the tasks and problems of development.

The achievements in the sphere of culture and arts must always and again and again prompt us to ask to what an extent that which is progressive also today and has been progressive in the past and is artistically valid also for the present-day period, is now present in the entire cultural creative work. What is the situation as regards contemporary topics in our cultural activity and creative work and to what an extent this activity and this work express the human and social truth and the artistic message. Hence the demand that the achievements of cultural and artistic creative work, too, must deepen and broaden the scope of human freedom and hence the demand for its continuous critical evaluation and artistic verification.

Every step in asserting and deepening self-management broadens the freedom of creative work because, after all, self-management represents the highest level of this freedom achieved so far. The struggle for self-management constantly broadens possibilities for the cultural and artistic creative work, for research work and for the development of the scientific and critical deliberations of an increasingly wider circle of the working people.

These fields are still insufficiently included through the free exchange of labor in the self-managing associated labor and for this reason it is still possible to present a narrow interest of the individual elitist, technocratic and petit bourgeois groups as the interest of the entire society. Precisely elitism, technocratism and petit bourgeois attitude are those most frequent orientations which, in addition to the vestiges of the bourgeois ideologies and ideological residues of the social and political systems that are already obsolete as far as we are concerned, are most often mutually interwoven and overlapping.

Elitism is the basic form of the ideological alienation of that part of the intelligentsia which wants to preserve an autonomous "cultured" position, raised above the concrete social currents, and which sees its social mission at the most in "an enlightenment" of wider social factors, an enlightenment conceived in a bourgeois manner.

Technocratism asserts itself in the scientific research work primarily through an aspiration to withdrawal within a narrow "professional" area of work unstained by the wider dimensions of sociopolitical problems; for this reason it seeks the road for solving the essential questions of our social development solely at the level of "professionalism" and in this connection neglects the role of the sociopolitical awareness. In this field of culture it aspires to external effects and decorum.

A certain "apolitical attitude," an aspiration to exclude their areas from the entire complex of social developments are common to both of these orientations. For this reason their common meeting point and their everyday supplement is precisely a petit bourgeois attitude--an uncritical acceptance of petit bourgeois values, including primarily privatism, withdrawal into the narrow consumer sphere and indifference toward sociopolitical events--which in fact overtly asserts the bourgeois political horizons.

It is necessary to call attention to the fact that the petit bourgeois and especially the consumer-like ideology of everyday life and the emphasizing of "practically" oriented education which covertly undermines the more profound Marxistically-conceived knowledge and understanding of the present time and its true and fateful problems as well as of history and of the future prospects of development, are the most wide-spread and, considered from a long-term viewpoint, the most dangerous negative factors in the entire field of cultural creative work and education.

Science is increasingly asserting itself as an important qualitative factor of social development. For this reason we shall strive to insure that the research results of science will contribute to the development which will continue to increase the material wealth of the society and liberate man. We must link science on lasting and long-term foundations with the needs, interests and practice of the working class, with the production practice of workers and creative workers. We need a Marxist science which is an inseparable component part of the revolutionary movement and the progressive thinking of our time. This requires a dialectical union of theory and practice and their inclusion in the process of historical liberation of labor.

For this reason we strive for a self-managing and substantive transformation of research activities, culture, upbringing and education as the important qualitative factors which share the responsibility for the development of production forces and of socialist self-managing relations. A more consistent incorporation of research and education activities into the development plans of organizations of associated labor on the socioeconomic basis of a free exchange of labor will make possible the influence of workers within the associated labor in determining the contents and programs of these activities and their socialist ideological orientation and social involvement.

Marxism provides an indispensable guidance for communists in planning the direction of our social development and struggle for the development and strengthening of socialist self-management, for the transformation of social relations and for an increasingly more genuine humanization of the whole of society. Marxism is becoming not only a component part of the theoretical social thinking but rather, despite oppositions, penetrates more and more into the consciousness and practice of wide masses of workers and in this manner we are increasingly forcing the remnants of obsolete ideologies out of our life. It is on the basis of the Marxist theory that the League of Communists of Slovenia orients its vision of tomorrow and it is with the assistance of this theory that it analyzes the presdent-day contradictions and the contradictions of development and seeks ways and means to solve them in practice. Historical experiences of the workers movement show that mistakes and errors are likely to occur most quickly whenever the regular Marxist analysis of the practice of one's own activity and of the objective conditions and relationships of social forces is neglected. This is the road which leads to blind practicism and, sooner or later, also to opportunism.

The Marxist theory represents a living guidance for the revolutionary actions through which the working people are changing the circumstances and conditions of their life. We are communists and we must remain the inheritors of this theory's theoretical wealth growing from the works of the clasics of Marxism and from the best traditions of Marxist thinking. But we must enrich and develop this wealth with the analysis of our own experiences, with the introduction of our own knowledge and by developing our own theoretical ideas, we Yugoslav and Slovene communists can be proud of the fundings with which we have enriched the contemporary Marxist thinking and the progressive social practice of mankind.

This obliges us in the future to even more increase our concern for the Marxist theoretical culture and knowledge which are the conditions for the success of the revolutionary practice. Thus it is necessary to continue to accord special care to the Marxist ideas and to their philosophical, economic and social elements and to the struggle for the assertion of the Marxist ways of thinking and Marxist methods in all spheres of science and in all spheres and at all levels of practically solving current social problems. Only the communists armed with the Marxist knowledge and able to dialectically comprehend and constantly currently analyze the social macro- and micro-processes and their position within them, can effectively confront the shortsighted practicism and empiricism as well as the bureaucratic and technocratic imposition of one-sided solutions and the imitation and idolization of alien examples.

Thus, the Marxist thinking is one condition for a successful revolutionary action of communists. Because the building of a self-managing society, which includes all working people, is based on Marxist theory and findings, it is the duty of communists to strive for the assertion of Marxist thinking and its knowledge in the contents of all levels of school education and training for work.

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON MESSAGE TO TITO FROM ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE

LD121845Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 12 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG)--At today's press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, spokesman Mirko Kalezic said that Algerian President Houari Boumediene's reply to a message from President Tito, which was conveyed to President Tito by member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Josip Vrhovec, is a "continuation of the exchange of opinions between the two presidents on current international issues, especially with regard to current Middle East developments and non-aligned activity."

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